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ABSTRACT

In this report are described projects and activities undertaken by ACTION's seven volunteer programs in 1972. After an introduction that overviews the year in general, a discussion of International Organizations gives an account of Peace Corps activities in Africa, Latin America, and North Africa, Near East, Asia, and the Pacific. The next section describes programs under the responsibility of the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations: Vista, Older Americans Volunteer Programs, SCORE, and ACE. Regional program reports are provided for the 10 regions of the Domestic Operations programs. Responsibilities and/or accomplishments of these other offices are also reported: Administration and Finance, Citizens Placement, Congressional Affairs, General Counsel, Minority Affairs, Program and Policy Development, Public Affairs, Staff Placement and Training, and Voluntary Act Liaison. State summaries of active volunteers are provided for VISTA, University Year for ACTION, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparents, and Service Corps of Retired Executives/Active Corps of Executives. (KLB)

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ACTION

ANNUAL REPORT

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*Data from July 1971 - June 1972

"And so let us forge an alliance of the generations. Let us work together to seek out those ways by which the commitments and the compassion of one generation can be linked to the will and the experience of another so that together we can serve America better and America can better serve mankind."

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON
University of Nebraska, Jan. 14, 1971

ACTION was the vehicle chosen by the President to help unite the generations in volunteer service to all who need help at home and abroad. Its mandate was threefold: to expand service opportunities for all who want to help others, to sharpen the effectiveness of volunteer programs in dealing with social needs, and to chart new approaches to voluntary service to better meet the challenges of the 1970's.

Created under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1971, ACTION brought together volunteer programs scattered throughout the federal government. Each retained its own unique purpose and identity while building upon the strengths and experiences of the others. By the end of ACTION's first year nearly 27,000 volunteers were bringing their talents and energies to bear on the problems of poverty, disease, ignorance and hunger through ACTION's seven volunteer programs.

- PEACE CORPS—sends volunteers overseas for two years to help the people of 56 developing countries attain a higher level of social and economic progress.
- VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America)—deploys volunteers throughout the United States to assist the poor through locally sponsored projects.
- SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives)—mobilizes the skills and experience of retired businessmen and women as volunteer consultants to small businesses in need of management assistance.
- ACE (Active Corps of Executives)—provides the voluntary counsel of active executives to small businesses.
- FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM—enables low-income men and women over age 60 to provide companionship and guidance to children in institutional settings.
- RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program)—offers older citizens opportunities to devote their talents and skills to community service through local organizations and agencies.
- UYA (University Year for ACTION)—allows college students to serve off-campus for a year in locally sponsored anti-poverty projects while receiving academic credits.

Over the course of a year these programs have been unified into a force serving to foster not only their individual efforts but the concept of citizen service as a whole. The task of forging these components into a single but diverse unit was ACTION's leading challenge—and major accomplishment—during its first twelve months.

From the beginning, ACTION Director Joe Blatchford recognized the necessity of emphasizing the common goals, objectives and administration of the programs without compromising their own individual characters and missions. He felt it imperative that the lines of communication between headquarters and the field be clear and direct, and that volunteers understand that ACTION's purpose is to strengthen and expand their programs.

Toward these ends, Director Blatchford visited ACTION volunteers and staff members in the field, listening to their concerns and suggestions and sharing his concept of ACTION's future. Minority leaders, educators, volunteers, staffs of component programs, residents of poor communities, public officials, and national and community organizations were consulted for their views and ideas. Task forces composed of member program personnel went to work prior to the reorganization to prepare for the formation of the new agency.

Out of these visits and briefings and meetings came a sense of mutual trust and confidence in ACTION as a catalyst for organizing and coordinating the nation's volunteer resources. ACTION now stands as the national focal point for citizen service, providing both young and older Americans with the opportunity to perform meaningful service on either a full or part time basis.

Within six months of the time ACTION was established, general reductions in Congressional funding for foreign aid programs severely affected the Peace Corps budget. A $72 million spending ceiling was set halfway through the fiscal year, $5 million less than the previous budget authorization and $10 million less than ACTION's original request.

Because the Peace Corps had been spending at higher levels authorized earlier in the year, it was faced with the prospect of having to recall volunteers from overseas service and terminate programs in some countries.

Volunteers and former volunteers, their families, friends of the Peace Corps and newspapers throughout the country responded with strong and vocal support of ACTION and the Peace Corps. Finally, Congress provided assurance that supplemental funds would be made available and the President interceded by adding $2.6 million transferred from other foreign assistance funds to the $72 million appropriated by Congress. These funds, coupled with stringent internal economies, enabled the Peace Corps to maintain all volunteers at their posts overseas.

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A Peace Corps teacher and her students walk home after classes in Ethiopia.

PEACE CORPS

Created by the Congress in 1961 for the purpose of promoting world peace and friendship, the Peace Corps has worked for the past 11 years toward three goals specified in the Peace Corps Act:

- To help developing nations meet their needs for trained manpower
- To promote better understanding of American people on the part of the people being served, and
- To promote better understanding of other peoples among Americans.

During the Peace Corps' first year as a component of ACTION, approximately 7,000 volunteers served in 56 developing nations around the world. Volunteers of all ages and from all walks of life worked in 787 projects in the fields of education, agriculture and rural development, health, public works, business and public management, and other program areas in which host countries sought their assistance.

During fiscal 1972 the Peace Corps placed 3,600 trainees as new volunteers and initiated 198 new projects. It returned volunteers to Mauritania, where volunteers had served prior to the country's disruption of diplomatic relations with the United States in 1967. With this international situation resolved, Mauritania called on the Peace Corps to provide volunteers once again.

Negotiations were underway with several prospective new host countries, and plans were drawn to provide volunteers to the Central African Republic for the first time early in fiscal 1973.

Throughout Peace Corps history, education programs have occupied the largest numbers of volunteers. This trend continued in fiscal 1972, with 46 per cent of all volunteers involved in education programs. Within the field, however, volunteers continued to move out of primary and secondary classrooms into increasingly sophisticated areas such as teacher training and re-training, curriculum development, and university-level instruction.

Agriculture and rural development occupied 25 per cent of the volunteers in fiscal 1972, in line with the priorities set by the Peace Corps host countries. Eleven per cent of the volunteers served in health projects, eight per cent in public works, five per cent in business and public management, and five per cent in other programs.

In fiscal 1972 the Peace Corps found an equilibrium in the wide range of qualifications possessed by volunteers that can be recruited and placed in host countries. Volunteers with specialties in such fields as medicine, architecture, agriculture, and the skilled trades are programmed in a balanced manner with highly motivated liberal arts graduates. While it will continue to recruit and place significant numbers of specialized volunteers, the Peace Corps will continue to rely on the resourceful and industrious liberal arts graduate as the backbone of the volunteer force.

Through more precise programming, technical training, and binational support and guidance, generalist volunteers performed highly effective roles in programs attacking hunger disease, ignorance and poverty. Potential projects were thoroughly scrutinized by American and host country staff and officials to heighten volunteer impact.

Throughout the year, the Peace Corps continued to emphasize its cross-cultural goals as well as the provision of manpower and the transmittal of skills.

By living and working among the people, speaking their languages and learning to appreciate and adapt to their cultures, Peace Corps volunteers are unique among persons serving overseas in government-sponsored assistance programs. The people-to-people nature of their service and the mutual understanding which results are an integral part of the Peace Corps purpose and philosophy.

Benefits are felt long after individual volunteers complete their assignments and return to the United States. Returned volunteers share their perception and appreciation of other peoples with their friends and associates at home, and often switch their career plans toward service-oriented areas. They leave behind in the former host countries their technical skills, an analytical approach to problem-solving, a self-help momentum and, hopefully, an understanding of the American people. Nearly 50,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps volunteers; each of them has contributed to this cross-fertilization of ideas, skills and experiences.

The Peace Corps, emphasis on bi-nationalism in the operation and direction of its programs also helped to promote mutual understanding and trust. By sharing responsibility with host governments for the planning, programming, training, selection and supervision of volunteers, the Peace Corps encouraged the realization that the program is "theirs" as well as "ours". Another result of increased host country input has been higher quality programming better utilizing volunteer resources to meet local development needs.

Increased emphasis on bi-nationalism is also seen in the growing numbers of host country citizens on Peace Corps staff rosters overseas. By the end of fiscal 1972, 50 per cent of all overseas staff members were local citizens.

Another indicator was the increasing volume of volunteer training conducted entirely overseas. In-country training gives trainees the most direct and relevant exposure to their host country's language and culture and a more realistic picture of their volunteer assignments and job settings. It is also less costly than training conducted entirely or partially in the United States. By June, 1973 the Peace Corps expects to conduct nearly 85 per cent of all training in the countries or immediate regions where prospective volunteers will serve.

AFRICA REGION

The prolonged Peace Corps budget crisis and the uncertainties it bred made the Peace Corps task of assisting African nations in their development efforts all the more difficult in fiscal 1972.

Yet at the same time—and perhaps *because* the Peace Corps' very survival was at question—African governments strongly reiterated their support for the Peace Corps and lavished praise on its contributions to their countries. Several nations increased their financial contributions to Peace Corps programs, and most intensified their role in decision-making in such areas as volunteer selection and training, long-range planning and provision of professional staff members.

President Maga of Dahomey personally visited Director Blatchford to support continuation of the Peace Corps program in Dahomey despite the budget difficulties. Such responses indicate both the long-standing excellent relations between the Peace Corps and its African host governments, and fresh awareness of the high quality of technical assistance provided by the volunteers.

The Peace Corps left no countries in Africa during the year, and began negotiations with several countries which had not yet hosted Peace Corps programs. In the coming year the region hopes to mount new programs in the Central African Republic and the Seychelle Islands. The Peace Corps also plans to return to Nigeria with a small sports program.

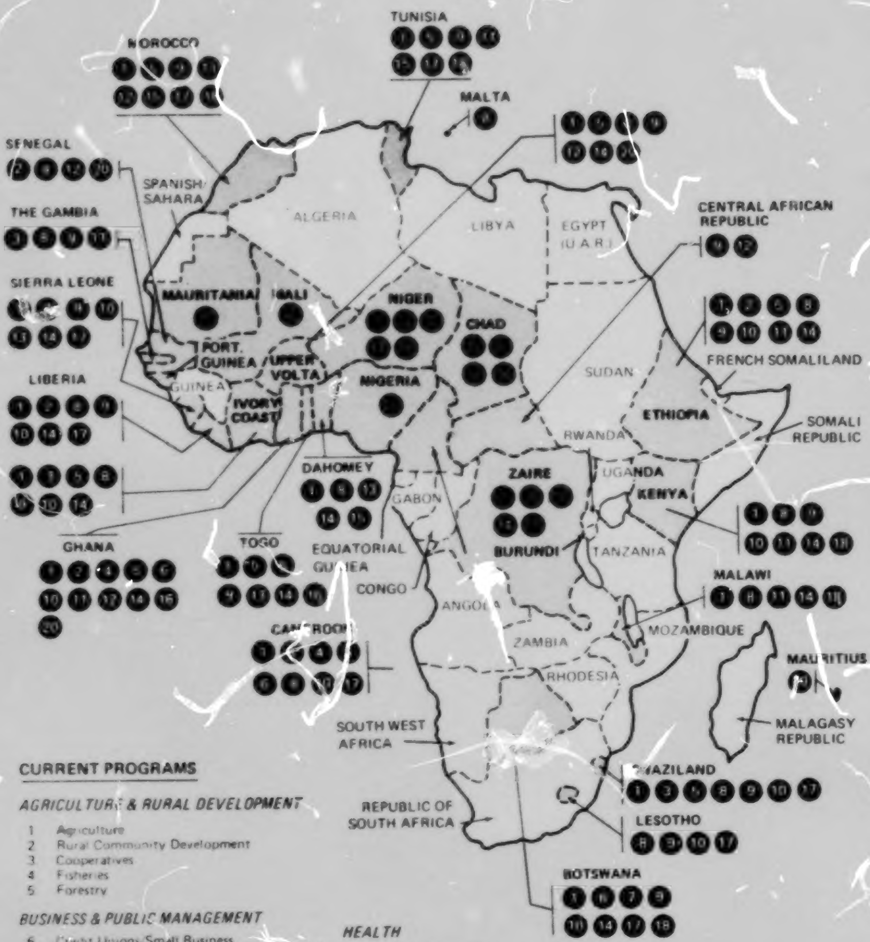
Programs started in 1971 in Mali and Zaire, formerly known as Congo/Kinshasha, were consolidated. The Peace Corps also sent two volunteers to Mauritania in a new venture.

Several new program and training directions emerged during the year. Major new program efforts were made in small business development, medical training, on-the-job vocational training, forestry extension and water resource utilization.

A consolidated strategy for training volunteers was instituted following a series of workshops throughout the African continent. Based on specific performance objectives and criteria, the plan stresses individualized training within the host countries.

Particular improvements occurred in the training of volunteers for French-speaking African countries. Several countries initiated total in-country training for the first time, and plans were drawn to include the remaining countries in the coming year. Major progress was made in French language training for prospective volunteers, particularly those not linguistically or academically oriented. Given these trends, the Peace Corps hopes to provide Francophone Africa with the same level of technical expertise now more easily provided to English-speaking Africa.

In an on-going effort to attract more highly skilled volunteers from minority groups, the Peace Corps in Africa continued or initiated intern programs with ten American colleges and universities. During the coming year new intern programs will be established with several agri-


TUNISIA
MOROCCO
MALTA
SENEGAL
SPANISH SAHARA
THE GAMBIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT (U.A.R.)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SIERRA LEONE
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
PORT. GUINEA
UPPER VOLTA
GUINEA
NIGERIA
FRENCH SOMALILAND
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
RWANDA
SOMALI REPUBLIC
DAHOMEY
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
GABON
GHANA
TOGO
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
CONGO
ANGOLA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
CAMEROON
MAURITIUS
RHODESIA
SOUTH WEST AFRICA
MALAGASY REPUBLIC
SWAZILAND
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
BOTSWANA

CURRENT PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1 Agriculture
2 Rural Community Development
3 Cooperatives
4 Fisheries
5 Forestry

BUSINESS & PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

6 Credit Unions/Small Business
7 Law/Public Administration
8 Professional Services

EDUCATION

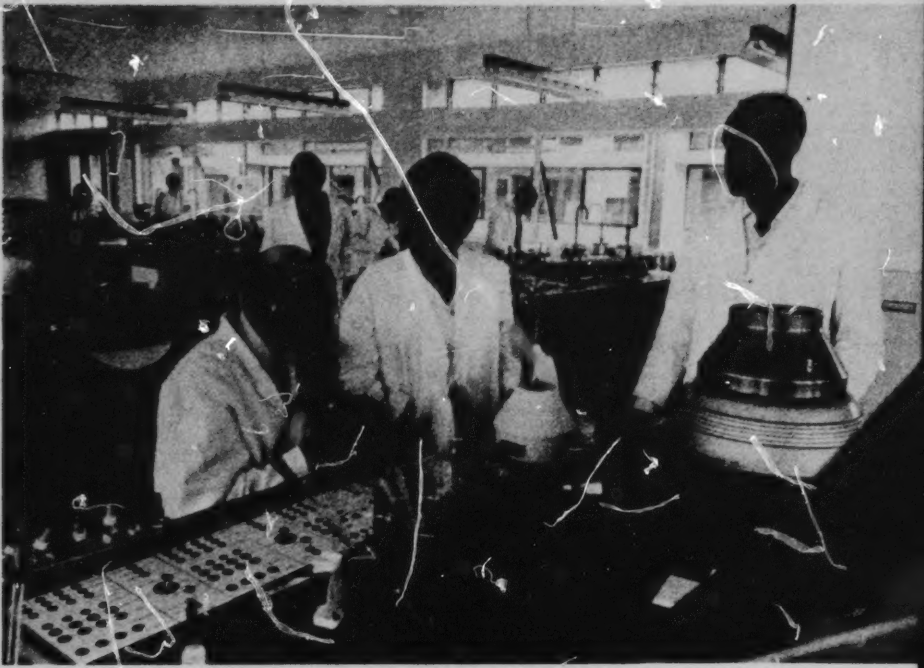
9 Elementary/Secondary Education
10 Higher Education/Teacher Training
11 Vocational Education
12 Physical Education
13 Arts/Handicraft Education

HEALTH

[illegible] Health/Paramedical
[illegible] Economics/Nutrition
16. Child Care/Family Planning

PUBLIC WORKS & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

17. Public Works/Housing
18. Urban Development
19. Electrification
20. Social Work



PCV with medical students at the Medical Training Center, Nairobi, performing various tests used in blood banks work.

cultural colleges and secondary school systems.

Major challenges face the Peace Corps in Africa during the coming year. Its willingness and ability to provide highly skilled volunteers have raised the expectations of most African governments, requiring that the momentum be continued.

Its encouragement of host country participation in Peace Corps decision-making has also increased both the expectations and response of African governments. A goal for fiscal 1973 is greater flexibility to allow even more African participation.

The departure of many experienced administrators during the past year and the general reduction of American staff overseas also constitute a problem and challenge for the Peace Corps in Africa.

Assuming that it will not be able to meet all the demands for assistance in the next year, the Peace Corps in Africa will continue imaginative programming efforts with other international organizations. It will also work to locate new sources of funding to help support volunteer projects.

Botswana

Since Botswana gained its independence in 1966, approximately 250 Peace Corps Volunteers have provided trained manpower for the nation's development programs.

Initially, most of the volunteers were teachers and community development organizers. More recently, volunteers have been employed throughout the government, filling administrative, professional and technical jobs requiring specialized skills or experience not currently available in the country.

At the request of the Bostwana government, the Peace Corps will continue to be an important source of skilled individuals who temporarily fill vacancies throughout government and help conduct programs to train local personnel for government positions.

At the end of 1971, there were 86 Peace Corps Volunteers working in Botswana—approximately 50 percent of all volunteers employed by the Botswana government. Education is a principal task for volunteers, with 38 serving as secondary school teachers. One volunteer is on the faculty of the two-year branch campus of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Experienced volunteers are being sought in order to implement on-the-job training programs in government-operated workshops.

The need-and-value of the Peace Corps volunteers was reflected in a November 5, 1971 communique of the Botswana government: "Botswana is obliged to rely to a very great extent on expatriate recruitment for middle level and senior-level professional skills, particularly in the teaching field. Very considerable efforts have been made to diversify the sources of expatriate personnel and in this connection the contribution of the Peace Corps has been of great significance."

Cameroon

About a third of the 63 Peace Corps volunteers in Cameroon are teaching English in the French-speaking eastern area of this West African nation. First colonized by Germany and later partitioned between England and France under a League of Nations mandate, the nation uses both French and English as its official languages and emphasizes the necessity of bilingualism among its citizens.

Agricultural extension programs, fisheries development and agricultural cooperatives are major areas of involvement for the Peace Corps in Cameroon. Volunteers in agricultural extension are disseminating information on poultry raising and vegetable growing, and helping to provide farmers with seeds, feed and fertilizer. Fisheries volunteers are working to improve nutritional levels through the production of marketable fish in inland ponds.

Working with the West Cameroon Cooperative Department, other volunteers are providing information to prospective members on how to organize and operate cooperatives. The cooperatives are vital to Cameroon's economy because they are the structures through which the country markets 72 per cent of its coffee, 62 per cent of its palm oil and 45 per cent of its cacao.

Volunteers are also teaching mathematics and science and encouraging the growth of credit unions in rural areas.

Chad

The 50 Peace Corps volunteers in Chad are serving as English language instructors, health educators, agricultural extensionists, and supervisors and technical aides with self-help well construction projects.

Lack of pure water is one of the most pressing problems in arid, landlocked Chad, especially in rural villages where 80 per cent of the 3.5 million inhabitants live. Volunteers and Chadian co-workers, assisted by AID and World Health Organization sanitary engineers, have helped villagers install enough closed small bore wells to provide water for more than 37,000 people. Peace Corps volunteers are also spearheading the government's reorganized well digging efforts through well teams based in their cities.

Agriculture volunteers in the Lake Chad area are helping the government introduce irrigated farming and reforestation programs. A specialized volunteer, a Harvard economics graduate, works as an economist with the Ministry of Planning. Volunteer nurses are serving at the National School of Nursing, while other health volunteers work to improve and standardize health education in the Chadian primary schools. Additional health volunteers are working to improve environmental sanitation in villages where new wells have been installed, and promoting health education through rural dispensaries.

The Peace Corps expects to emphasize agriculture more heavily in the future through such programs as livestock development, public works development, crop production and water development.

Dahomey

Peace Corps volunteers are helping to change ancient farming techniques in Dahomey. The agriculture-oriented program, which has been underway since 1968, involves the introduction of animal traction farming and improved methods of grain storage, produce transport and commercial gardening.

Fourteen of the 53 volunteers in Dahomey are helping farmers in the northern region switch from the rudimentary "daba," or hand hoe, to animal traction farming. Using a well trained team of oxen, the average farmer can nearly quadruple the amount of land he is able to cultivate and vastly increase the loads carried to market.

Agriculture volunteers in the south are assisting farmers in the construction of mud-brick dryers and cement silos to save corn harvests from infestation and rotting. Nearly 100 storage units have replaced traditional palm-thatch granaries, in which up to 30 percent of a crop is customarily lost to insects, rodents and humidity. The new methods have increased farmers' incomes and the amount of food available throughout the year. Efforts by other volunteers to improve vegetable gardening and marketing techniques are having similar results.

Home economists and health educators are working with village women to improve basic nutrition and health and teach them how to market their handicrafts. A Peace Corps architect is responsible for

Taxonomic studies of Gambian flora and fauna is part of the wildlife conservation project in this developing country.

designing low cost schools and improving the quality of construction. Other volunteers are teaching English in Dahomean schools. The Peace Corps also expects to participate in wildlife management and child care programs requested by the Dahomean government.

Ethiopia

The Peace Corps in Ethiopia is continuing to diversify its programs and move away from its formerly heavy involvement in senior secondary education. Only a handful of volunteers continue as senior secondary school teachers today compared to the late 1960's, when volunteers comprised nearly half the senior secondary education teachers in the country. This reduction, as well as other Peace Corps programs, is a response to new Imperial Ethiopian government priorities set in the nation's third five-year development plan.

The 170 Peace Corps volunteers in Ethiopia include 58 engaged in agriculture and rural development projects. They are serving in general agricultural extension programs, animal husbandry, beekeeping, resettlement projects, wildlife preservation, forestry, livestock and other programs. Volunteers are also serving as surveyors and soil conservationists.

The 49 education volunteers in Ethiopia include a large group of vocational education teachers who arrived in the country in August, 1971 to teach industrial arts, business education, surveying and home economics in the secondary schools, teacher training institutes and technical schools.

The 37 health volunteers include ten nursing and laboratory technician trainers and 27 volunteers serving in a smallpox eradication project sponsored by the health ministry and the World Health Organization. Professional services are provided by 26 volunteers serving as lawyers, small business development advisors, university teachers and advisors to several ministries.

The Gambia

The 55 Peace Corps volunteers serving in The Gambia represent the only United States program in the small West African nation. The Gambian government is totally involved in the direction and guidance of volunteer efforts, which are focused on education.

Forty volunteers are teaching mathematics and science in the secondary schools and nine are vocational education instructors. The education volunteers are active in curriculum development and teacher training as well as classroom teaching.

Highly specialized volunteers serving in The Gambia include two auditors, an accountant, a surveyor, a building supervisor and a poultry extension advisor. The Peace Corps plans to increase the number and variety of skills of specialized volunteers while maintaining its main thrust in mathematics and science education.

Ghana

The Peace Corps program in Ghana is one of the largest in the world, with 322 volunteers and their dependents serving in a dozen government institutions in almost 90 Ghanaian communities.

Education is by far the main activity of the Peace Corps in Ghana, with a contingent of 274 volunteers. Other volunteers are involved in agriculture, health, small business development, while 30 volunteers, characterized by a high level of training and experience, work as professionals in a wide variety of government of Ghana institutions.

One-fourth of the volunteers involved in education function as curriculum development specialists and vocational education teachers, while others are engaged in teaching mathematics and science, building trades training and literacy programs.

Presently, only four volunteers are working in Ghanaian agriculture, but expansion of the Peace Corps' activity in this area is projected. Volunteers are already engaged in research and fisheries projects, while one volunteer is working with the Agriculture Development Bank in planning and establishing a 64,000 acre cattle ranch in the Volta region with a view to sharply increasing beef production.

Volunteers in the field of health, mostly nurses, devote themselves to family planning projects and to working in rural and urban health clinics.

Five volunteer business advisers with special skills in marketing and accounting are working with the Ghanaian Business Bureau to help implement the Ghanaian Business Promotion Act, a government measure to turn over the operation of all small business in the country to Ghanaian citizens.

Volunteers working as professionals in Ghanaian institutions include an architect, an accountant, a transportation economist working at the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, a veterinarian planning and setting up a zoo in Accra and a wildlife manager conducting an elephant survey in the Western region.

A new community development and social welfare program is being planned which will include volunteer home science instructors, physiotherapists and road construction workers.

An urgent priority of the Ghanaian government is the development of the country's sports life, which has resulted in the creation of a new office of Community and School Sports in the Ministry of Education to coordinate national sports development. The Peace Corps will provide highly skilled and experienced athletic coaches and administrators for a sports college in Winneba.

Ivory Coast

The Peace Corps first came to the Ivory Coast in 1962 with 34 English teachers and three health education workers. Today there are 118 volunteers serving in education, rural housing and agriculture.

Because of the nature of the country, the Peace Corps plays a more peripheral development role than in other developing countries. The Ivory Coast can afford to pay for much of its technical assistance and can invite numerous French experts each year, paid for in part by the French government. Also, due to favorable political conditions, many private companies are willing to invest capital.

Where the Peace Corps does make a valuable contribution is in the provision of middle-level manpower to train Ivorians and to help meet other immediate manpower needs.

Education has remained the largest single area of concentration for volunteers. Volunteers teach in lycées (equivalent to American high schools) and Cours d'Enseignement Générals (equivalent to junior high schools).

Rural housing volunteers consult and aid in the construction of public and private buildings, homes and public works projects. The aim of their project is to modernize living facilities in the Ivory Coast from earthen to cement block homes.

The Peace Corps' school gardens program is introducing the basic concepts of vegetable gardening to rural primary school children and their teachers. Where possible, volunteers intensify their efforts by formal nutritional and agricultural education in the schools and develop small cash crop plots, chicken and rabbit projects and fruit orchards.

In cooperation with the Centre National de Promotion des Coopératives (CENAPEC) and the International Labor Organization, volunteers work in agricultural marketing cooperatives to help train staff and educate coop members.

New areas of Peace Corp involvement are expected to be fisheries, nursing and laboratory technology, mobile health teams involved in TB detection and ecology.

The size of the overall Peace Corps program in Ivory Coast will be reduced and maintained at a level of 75 to 80 volunteers.

Kenya

Most of the 258 Peace Corps volunteers in Kenya are working in three major fields: education, agriculture and medicine. Twenty-four volunteers are assigned to special projects, and all are employed as civil servants of the Kenyan government.

The majority of volunteers, 133, are serving in a multiplicity of education programs. They teach high school mathematics and science, vocational and technical subjects and liberal arts, and train Kenyan teachers of commercial arts, mathematics and science. Technical education volunteers serving in the secondary schools are replacing Kenyan instructors who are receiving advanced training overseas.

The 66 volunteers engaged in agricultural programs include civil engineers, agricultural extension officers, agronomists, veterinarians, agriculture engineering instructors and veterinary laboratory technicians.

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Agriculture volunteers also serve in such fields as forestry, fisheries, research, livestock marketing, agriculture finance, range management and animal husbandry.

The 35 medical program volunteers are tutoring in such subjects as nursing, physical and occupational therapy, medical technology, psychology, pharmacology, dental technology and prosthetics. A medical librarian and medical illustrators also serve as volunteers.

Among the 24 volunteers serving in special projects are a UNICEF representative, a computer programmer, a road engineer, and volunteers engaged in vocational rehabilitation, urban planning and wildlife education.

Lesotho

The majority of the 33 volunteers in Lesotho as of Dec. 31, 1971 were working with the Ministry of Education to help upgrade science and mathematics instruction, and to train local teachers under a university in-service training program.

By Dec. 1972, the total number of volunteers is expected to reach 50. An increasing number are expected to serve in manpower training programs in which they will train local personnel to take over technical jobs.

Nine professional, technical and skilled trades volunteers presently are responsible for training Lesotho citizens. For example two volunteers at a government transport garage are training 30 Lesotho residents to become auto mechanics. Another two volunteers—an architect and a building contractor—have started a 20-member building contractor apprentice program, and two master printers have begun a training program at the Government Printing Office.

Volunteer surveyors, an economic planner and a hydro-geologist are providing skills and experience not currently available in the country.

Liberia

The Peace Corps has been active in Liberia since 1962. The mutua respect and friendship between the volunteers, the Liberian governmen and the people have made this one of the most productive programs in which the Peace Corps serves.

The growing involvement of Liberians in the operation of the Peace Corps is underscored by the appointment of Daniel Goe as deputy director. Other Liberian nationals are serving as field, budget, fiscal and administrative officers.

There are more than 300 volunteers in Liberia today, about half of them in education. The Peace Corps has phased out elementary education as there are now enough Liberian teachers at this level. However, as part of a joint UN-Peace Corps-Liberian government project, 40 elementary teachers arrived in July 1971 to relieve Liberians being

In Gbedin, Liberia, Caterpillar tractors are repaired with the help of a Peace Corps mechanical engineer.

given advanced training in a rural program. At present 135 volunteers are secondary school teachers in mathematics, science, language, arts and social studies; instructors at the University of Liberia and Cuttington College; and vocational instructors at the Booker T. Washington Institute at Kakata.

Among the more innovative Peace Corps programs are the Teachers In-Service Education Program (TISEP) in which volunteers supplement the teaching skills of Liberians by traveling the countryside conducting seminars. Part of this program has been conducted by mid-career teachers on loan from the Kansas City Board of Education, all of whom have Masters degrees and at least five years' experience. A unique cooperative effort between Texas Southern University, a minority university in Houston, Tex., and the Peace Corps has 30 graduate students earning credit towards their masters' degrees through Peace Corps service and classroom work at the University of Liberia.

Liberia's agricultural goals are to diversify the agricultural economy, increase participation in modern agricultural production, increase farm incomes, maximize the national income through agricultural and forestry pursuits and provide rural and urban consumers with improved diets at lower costs. Since April, 1970, the Peace Corps has been placing volunteers in positions where they can best achieve these goals and complement the efforts of other assistance programs. There are 50 volunteers assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture working in rice and tree crops extension, cooperative management, forestry, home economics, agricultural research, agro-mechanics, and other individual assignments.

A health education program, operative since June, 1969, has 20 volunteers serving at health clinics, and expects an additional 25. Volunteers instruct mothers in personal hygiene, sanitation, nutrition and communicable diseases. They also serve as clinic para-medical health workers in registration of patients, laboratory analyses, distribution of CARE food, and other supportive roles.

A new rural self-help development program involves 28 volunteers serving under the Ministry of Local Government. They organize rural communities and provide guidance in construction of facilities such as clinics, farm-to-market roads, additions to school buildings and markets. The success of this program has contributed substantially to the creation of community feeling in isolated and remote villages.

Several volunteer administrators are working for various Liberian governmental agencies in middle-level positions. They include purchasing agents at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center, investment analysts at the Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment, auditors at the Ministry of Finance, a market analyst at the National Housing Authority, and other specialized volunteers.

At the request of the National Public Health Service, the Peace Corps is attempting to recruit medical and para-medical specialists for the John F. Kennedy Medical Center, dedicated in June, 1971. Twenty volunteers, all medical and para-medical professionals are serving at the modern medical center.

Malawi

The Peace Corps program in Malawi is small, diverse and skilled—a totally specialized program.

Among the 20 volunteers serving in Malawi are telecommunications engineers, mechanics, civil engineers, a surgeon, an obstetrician/gynecologist, a secretary and a volunteer with a master's degree in public health.

Mali

The 13 Peace Corps volunteers in Mali are engaged in three important development projects: poultry farming, vegetable production, and orange essence extraction.

Volunteers in the poultry farming program are attempting to make poultry meat available at low prices for domestic consumption. They are providing technical advice and acting as extension agents at regional stations.

To increase vegetable production, volunteers are serving as extension agents to provide technical support to vegetable growers and train Malian extension agents.

Volunteers in the orange essence program are performing research and laying the groundwork for a project to improve and increase production of oil for export to perfume manufacturers.

Mauritania

The Peace Corps resumed volunteer service in Mauritania in the fall of 1971 with the placement of a volunteer with a regional AID poultry project. Volunteers previously served in a rural construction program until 1967, when the Peace Corps and the U. S. diplomatic community were expelled in the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A second volunteer began work in fiscal 1972 in another regional poultry center. The government of Mauritania has requested additional volunteers to teach at an agricultural center.

Mauritius

The first group of Peace Corps volunteers arrived in Mauritius, an island nation in the Indian Ocean, in 1970. Twenty volunteers are currently involved in agricultural research and extension, nurses' training, educational television and specialized economics research and teaching.

Agriculture volunteers are serving at livestock breeding stations and working with rural youth clubs similar to 4-H clubs. A specialized volunteer, a botanist, is studying parasitical damage to sugar cane at the Mauritius Sugar Cane Research Institute.

Volunteer nurses are serving as nursing instructors in the wards of three main hospital centers. Their task is to coordinate the theoretical and practical instruction of student nurses in the wards.

Other volunteers are helping to prepare programs for national educational television broadcasts, teaching economics at the University of Mauritius, and conducting research for the National Economic Planning Unit of the Ministry of Planning.

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Health and nutrition education is the work of a Peace Corps volunteer in Tera, Niger.

Niger

Public health is a major concern of the Peace Corps program in Niger. Almost half of the 86 volunteers in the country are serving in health care and health education projects at the village level, working with Nigerien nurses to teach mothers infant nutrition and care, hygiene and disease prevention. Volunteers are also working to educate adults in better health practices and improved dietary habits.

The second largest Peace Corps program in Niger provides volunteers as English language teachers in secondary schools and adult evening classes. Although French is the official language in the nation of Niger, the government is emphasizing English to improve ties with nearby English-speaking nations.

Niger has more than 12,000 villages, but fewer than 3,000 have safe and reliable wells. Volunteers are supervising self-help programs in which villagers construct their own cement wells.

Other volunteers are working in a government reforestation program and serving as instructors in an agricultural training center.

Senegal

The first Peace Corps volunteers for Senegal arrived in Dakar in February, 1963, three years after the country declared its independence. Since that time more than 500 volunteers have completed assignments in the West African nation.

As of December, 1971, there were 97 volunteers working in various Senegalese social and economic development programs. Volunteers are teaching in the country's schools, working in social centers under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and serving on assignment to the Ministry of Youth and Sports. They are also working with the Senegalese rural community development service known as Animation Rurale.

Besides contributing their job skills to Senegal's development, Peace Corps volunteers have played an important role in the Senegalese search for a Senegalese identity. The fact that such a large group of foreigners has spent so much time learning the local languages and customs of Senegal has helped to reinforce growing interest and pride in national traditions.

As a result of the most recent joint review of projects, carried out by the Senegalese Government and the Peace Corps in the country, new areas for future volunteer participation are being charted.

In a high point of Peace Corps history in Senegal, Director Donald LaVoie was decorated by the Senegalese government with the title of Knight of the National Order in August, 1971, at the completion of his tour of service.

At that time the Minister of Cooperation noted that the Peace Corps had become a recognized force in the economic and social development of Senegal.

Sierra Leone

The mission of the 178 Peace Corps volunteers in Sierra Leone is to train Sierra Leonians in skills and fields of knowledge useful to the development of the West African nation.

Toward this end, 39 education volunteers are conducting bi-monthly workshops for local primary school teachers on the teaching of mathematics, science and language arts. Another 63 are teaching mathematics and science in the secondary schools and training local teachers in new teaching methods.

As agricultural extension workers under the Ministry of Agriculture, 39 volunteers are introducing improved methods of rice cultivation. In some areas, they are also serving in projects for the cultivation of oil palm, coffee and citrus trees. The volunteers organize meetings of farmers to discuss new farming methods, conduct demonstrations, and distribute fertilizer and seed rice for the ministry. As members of the agriculture ministry, they make regular monthly reports to district agricultural officers.

Volunteer builders, foremen and architects are assisting the Ministry of Works in the training of construction and design personnel at all levels in the construction industry. Volunteer civil engineers are surveying and installing water supply systems and training local counterparts to take over their work. The Ministry of Works hopes that these volunteers and their counterparts will install 40 to 50 water supply systems in the next two years and complete the planning for 100 additional systems.

Swaziland

Peace Corps volunteers have served in Swaziland since the southeastern Africa nation became independent in 1968. The 83 volunteers currently in Swaziland include 29 education volunteers helping to staff the nation's rapidly expanding school system.

Other volunteers are serving in rural construction, small business development, health, agriculture and public works programs. Highly specialized volunteer mechanics and water supply technicians are assisting the public works ministry with on-the-job training programs for local residents.

The Peace Corps is also providing specialized assistance to the health ministry. A volunteer eye doctor on the staff of the central government hospital is treating serious eye diseases which affect large numbers of Swazis. Other volunteers on the hospital staff are a physical therapist and the blood bank administrator.

Togo

The 75 Peace Corps volunteers in Togo represent the major United States government activity in the small West African nation of 1.9 million people. The volunteers are teaching English and other subjects in the secondary schools, assisting in health and agricultural education, constructing schools, serving as agricultural extension agents, working in vocational and technical training programs, and helping to develop small and medium-sized industries.

Involved in Togo since 1962, the Peace Corps has supplied more than 50 per cent of the nation's English teachers in recent years. Volunteers are currently teaching in about 20 schools throughout Togo, but the Peace Corps hopes to eventually phase them out as Togolese teachers of English are trained to take their places.

Volunteers in the school construction program are responsible for the planning, organization, administration and execution of school building projects. Volunteers helped build about 250 classrooms between 1965 and 1970—approximately 40 per cent of all the schoolrooms built in the country.

Peace Corps volunteers work in a rural community development program in Diamde', Togo.

Health education volunteers are helping to organize health education programs in Togolese villages and training local medical and para-medical personnel to carry them out. Also serving at the village level are volunteer agricultural extension agents, who are working to introduce ox-drawn plows, crop rotation systems and new varieties of crops. Agriculture education volunteers are promoting interest in agriculture and new farming methods among students.

Volunteers in business development are helping Togolese woodworking enterprises to develop new designs and production and marketing methods. One volunteer, a fashion designer, is training personnel for a new clothing industry and developing styles for the export trade.

A specialized technical volunteer is directing operations of the municipal garage in Lomé, the capital, and conducting an apprenticeship program.

Uganda

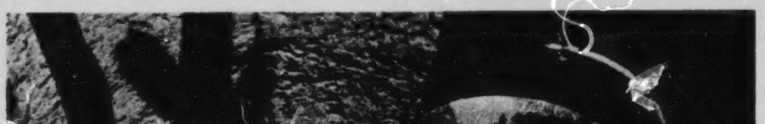
With education a high priority of the Ugandan government, the Peace Corps is helping to ease a teacher shortage by providing volunteers to teach English, mathematics, science, and the fine and manual arts.

A total of 69 of the 74 volunteers in Uganda are serving in secondary education, with the remaining volunteers working in such specialized fields as fisheries research and pottery-making.

Upper Volta

Peace Corps volunteers have served since 1962 in Upper Volta, the most populous of the former French colonies in West Africa with five million people living in an area the size of Colorado. The majority of the 65 volunteers currently in Upper Volta are working to assist agricultural development and improve water supplies through local self-help well construction projects.

Volunteers assigned as agricultural extension agents are working to raise the incomes of Voltan farmers by encouraging row planting, animal traction, and the use of insecticides and fertilizers. Others work in gardening and the marketing of produce, and encourage the planting of cash crops and new varieties of food crops. The agricultural extension program has been so effective that the Peace Corps expects to phase it



Well digging is an important part of the development projects in Upper Volta.

out in 1973 in favor of specific projects such as its new program in irrigation and bottomland improvement for rice cultivation.

Since 1967, volunteers have helped construct more than 700 wells in villages with acute water problems. Volunteers organize and coordinate local well construction efforts, using building materials donated by international organizations and labor, sand and gravel supplied by villagers.

Smaller groups of volunteers are working to improve rural health and nutrition, teaching English, developing crafts production, coaching sports and teaching wildlife management. One five-year volunteer working with the National Research Center has recorded, documented and catalogued samples of traditional music from all of Upper Volta's tribal groups in order to preserve the nation's musical heritage.

Zaire

Zaire, a vast country as large as all Western Europe, is striving for social and economic self-sufficiency for its nearly 20 million people by 1980. Aiding the efforts of the government are more than 100 Peace Corps volunteers.

To achieve self-sufficiency, the Government has declared four basic development goals: development of the transportation system through construction of roads, bridges, ferries and development of waterways; increased industrial investment to exploit the rich mineral wealth of the interior; agricultural development through extension and educational programs; and general educational development.

Toward these goals, volunteers are training Zairois personnel to design, build, maintain and repair roads and highways, and to operate, repair and maintain heavy machinery.

In cooperation with the World Health Organization, volunteers are serving on mobile teams which have innoculated 97 per cent of Zaire's population against smallpox.

In education, the Peace Corps has received hundreds of official requests for teachers, but has had to limit the extent of its involvement pending the evaluation of existing and proposed programs. A small number of volunteers are teaching English at the university level. Others are teaching mathematics, science, English, vocational education and agriculture in Equateur Province.

A volunteer family in Equateur Province established a model demonstration farm in Bolenge, which is now scheduled to receive accreditation from the government as an agricultural school. Other volunteers are working in agricultural development through education, demonstration farms and extension services.

The government and people of Zaire are well disposed towards the Peace Corps and it is conceivable that the number of volunteers could reach 500 within three years.

LATIN AMERICA REGION

More specific job assignments for volunteers and increasing host country requests for skilled and professional volunteers marked a general trend for the Peace Corps in Latin America during ACTION's first year.

Highly specialized and skilled volunteers constituted nearly the entire volunteer force in two of the Latin America region's 16 host countries and seven participating governments in the Eastern Caribbean area. Serving as individual placement volunteers in the two countries, El Salvador and Chile, were phytopathologists, limnologists, a forest entomologist, soils ecologist, oceanographer, modern dance instructor, symphony orchestra conductor, silvaculturist, ceramicists, transportation expert and other highly skilled persons.

Countries relying less on individual placements submitted more carefully designed and thought-out requests for volunteers. The postal program in Brazil and the national rural electrification agency program in Ecuador exemplified the role of volunteers in larger numbers performing vital tasks for their host governments.

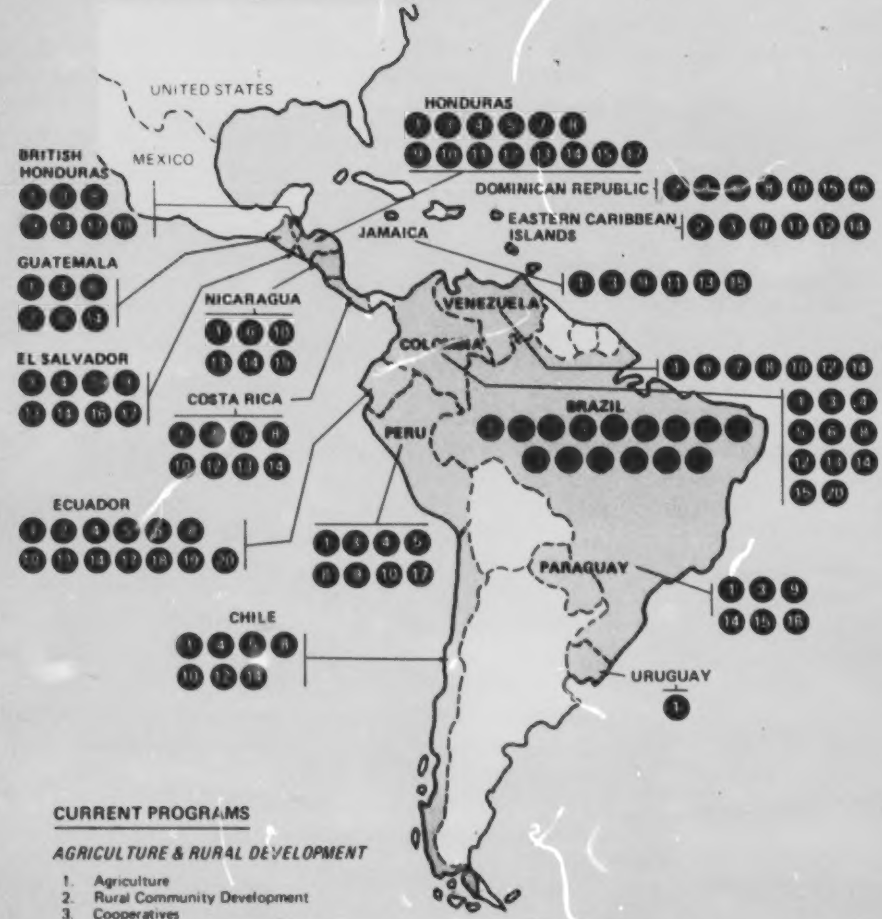
Despite the trend toward specialization, a broad mixture of programs and volunteer activities continued to characterize the Latin America region. About 4,000 volunteers served in 250 development projects for an equivalent of 2,130 man-years. While 30 per cent served in professional services programs, 29 per cent took part in agriculture programs and 20 per cent in education programs. Sixteen per cent served in generalist development programs, and five per cent in the skilled trades.

The region relied heavily on generalist volunteers for such projects as the Paraguay health program, a classic example of how liberal arts volunteers trained in public health can help poor farmers break the vicious cycle which debilitates them and their families.

Throughout Latin America, volunteers with farm experience or backgrounds were in heavy demand. Large numbers of physical education instructors were being requested, and, particularly in the Caribbean region, teachers were desperately needed.

The Peace Corps budget crisis had negative effects whose consequences will continue to be felt in the coming year. About 15 per cent of the regional staff was terminated, several training projects were postponed, and large numbers of volunteers were encouraged to terminate their services several months early. In several countries area offices were closed, in-country travel restricted, volunteer support conferences and in-service language training cancelled for the year, and new program exploration with host country agencies postponed in view of the fiscal uncertainties.

On the other hand, volunteers and staff members continued to work throughout the crisis with professional perseverance and dedication. Host country nationals on the Peace Corps staff supported the continued presence of volunteers with offers of personal salary contributions and assumption of expenses.


UNITED STATES
MEXICO
BRITISH HONDURAS
GUATEMALA
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
HONDURAS
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EASTERN CARIBBEAN ISLANDS
JAMAICA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BRAZIL
CHILE
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY

CURRENT PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Agriculture
2. Rural Community Development
3. Cooperatives
4. Fisheries
5. Forestry

BUSINESS & PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

6. Credit Unions/Small Business.
7. Law/Public Administration
8. Professional Services

EDUCATION

9. Elementary/Secondary Education
10. Higher Education/Teacher Training
11. Vocational Education
12. Physical Education
13. Arts/Handicraft Education

HEALTH

14. Health/Paramedical
15. Home Economics/Nutrition
16. Child Care/Family Planning

PUBLIC WORKS & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

17. Public Works/Housing
18. Urban Development
19. Electrification
20. Social Work

Although many host country agencies expressed deep concern about the Peace Corps' ability to commit itself to the continued provision of volunteer assistance, the Peace Corps was not rejected. Rather, it was encouraged to continue to participate in the developmental activities of the host countries.

The budget crisis pointed up the Latin America region's need for new and improved management systems to forecast and monitor fiscal activity and to relate program objectives to fiscal operations. Accordingly, the region designed and tested new project budgeting systems and volunteer planning and activity reporting systems. More stringent training contracting procedures and contract monitoring approaches were designed.

The region's management system innovations were particularly timely as host countries took an increasingly active role in the planning and allocation of volunteer resources as integral elements of national development activities.

Brazil

The Peace Corps program in Brazil has been expanding in the last three years as a direct result of the nation's economic boom. Brazil has had an 11 percent annual growth rate since 1969 and this has affected all phases of the Peace Corps programs. There are more volunteers in the country, 256; a higher percentage are professionals or other highly skilled persons, and their programs are more diversified.

Agricultural programs, the primary area of volunteer service, have changed from traditional extension assistance and now are moving into more complicated areas such as animal disease research, designing new techniques for production and marketing of tropical fruits, and development of irrigation for rice production along the new Transamazon Highway.

A large number of community development volunteers, 63, are operating across the nation under a program developed by a group of Brazilian sociologists.

The Peace Corps education program is concentrating on specialists to plan new curriculums and to train teachers.

Volunteers in the health programs are developing a hospital administration program which will become a model for other hospitals in the country. Also, volunteers have developed a dental extension program to give rural dentists access to new techniques while they remain with their practice.

Volunteers skilled in public administration are assisting officials in small municipalities in designing programs that will qualify for funds from the central government.

To aid Brazil in its development of heavy industry, Peace Corps

With Peace Corps help, a sixty per cent production increase has resulted from improved management and marketing techniques in Ita Curaca, Brazil.

engineers, business administrators and marketing experts are working with business agencies in individual states to aid small industries.

Through the United States Postal System, the Peace Corps has recruited 30 postal workers to help Brazil modernize its postal system.

Volunteers also are helping several areas of Brazil develop their tourist industry potential, and fish breeders and biologists are assisting the nation's rapidly developing fishing industry.

Peace Corps business consultant is the role of this volunteer (left) in Colombia.

British Honduras

Peace Corps involvement in British Honduras primarily has been in education since its beginning in 1962. This still is true today, but new programs are under way, more are planned and even the education program is changing.

Emphasis is being placed on education volunteers who can develop curriculum and train local teachers. The need for classroom teachers still is great, but volunteers will have a wider impact on the country's schools by teaching teachers rather than students.

New programs under way, or in planning stages, are in the fields of agricultural cooperatives, health care, professional services and community development.

Also, the Peace Corps has provided highly skilled volunteers for special programs. These included a clinical nurse to set up an instruction program for British Honduras nurses and untrained hospital ward workers; a well-rigger who trained personnel in the Ministry of Agriculture, and a Vampire Bat ecologist who is trying to control these creatures which prey on cattle.

Chile

Peace Corps volunteers in Chile primarily are highly skilled persons assigned to projects which have been given high priority by the Chilean government. Though few in number, these volunteers are filling vital positions in areas where there are shortages of manpower in the nation.

The volunteers are working with Chilean research agencies and universities in fields of forestry, fisheries, conservation and ecology, marine biology, engineering and sports.

Peace Corps assistance in these projects has proven valuable and the Chilean government has requested additional volunteers for other technical projects.

Colombia

Ecology and conservation have become important components of the Peace Corps program in Colombia. Volunteers are working with INDERNA, the Colombian agency which manages natural resources, to promote better forest and park management and to identify and protect the nation's vegetation and wildlife.

In other areas of volunteer activity—agriculture, economics and public health–the Peace Corps has emphasized working with and within Colombian institutions and increasing professionalism among volunteers. A systematic evaluation of volunteer efforts is being made and reviewed by the Peace Corps and the Colombian government to insure maximum results are obtained in each area.

Highly skilled volunteers connected with INDERNA have been assigned to such diverse and complex projects as archeological work; studies of birds, reptiles and mammals; marine and fresh-water fisheries research and park planning. Additional projects in ecology and conservation including environmental pollution are being planned by the government and the Peace Corps.

In agriculture, volunteers are serving in extension programs to improve cattle and crop management. Working with the Colombian Agricultural Institute and the Agrarian Reform Institute of Colombia, the Peace Corps hopes to place volunteers in agricultural programming, agricultural communication and crop research.

Both the government and the private business sector are exploring new ways to utilize volunteers.

Costa Rica

A major task of the Peace Corps in Costa Rica is to help increase the nation's production of corn and beans, chief staples of the local diet. This is being accomplished by volunteers in agricultural extension programs in two ways: introducing technical improvements to current methods of farming, and assisting farmers in obtaining credit to expand their planting. The program has shown that these two factors can dramatically increase the production of these crops.

Agricultural volunteers also are encouraging farmers to diversify their crops. Coffee is the standard, yet highly competitive, money crop of the nation's farmers. With Peace Corps assistance coffee growers are experimenting with tree-farms and other unique crops.

Costa Rica's government has placed high priority on conservation and in 1970 it inaugurated Central America's first functioning national park in the northwestern part of the nation. Eighteen volunteers are working with the department of forestry to maintain parks and investigate other sites chosen for parks.

Costa Rica's farmers are generally property owners and literate, and the cooperative movement has made considerable headway in the country. Peace Corps volunteers are working with cooperatives to upgrade management through training programs.

The Peace Corps has been involved in community development since it first went to Costa Rica in 1963. Now the new Costa Rican Volunteer Service is providing members to work with Peace Corps members on local levels to assist communities in problem solving.

Other Peace Corps programs in Costa Rica include education, health and municipal development. Volunteers are working at all school levels and a physical education teacher training program is under way. A small group of volunteers are working in areas of child care and several work with government planning agencies.

Dominican Republic

After a decade of service in the Dominican Republic, much of it during political upheaval, the Peace Corps has found that the most significant contribution it can make to the nation's welfare is in cooperatives and agricultural programs. Therefore, most of the 56 volunteers in the country are assigned to government agencies that operate in these two areas.

Volunteers in the agricultural program work directly with Dominican farmers to improve production techniques. Major programs now under way deal with rice, dairy and vegetable production; forestry and conservation, and swine extension. These programs are coordinated with several Dominican agencies.

Because the economy of the Dominican Republic is largely agricultural, the cooperative programs assisted by volunteers are directed at improving the economic situation of the farmer. Volunteers work with local cooperatives in the area of accounting, marketing and credit.

Other volunteers are working in community development programs providing assistance [illegible] small business groups, youth clubs and cultural societies, and in [illegible] programs providing aid and information for families at government food distribution centers.

Also, the Peace Corps has provided the Dominican Republic with specialists such as architects, engineers, economists and geologists.

Eastern Caribbean

The Eastern Caribbean represents a Peace Corps administrative unit that includes seven different countries: Barbados, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, Grenada and St. Vincent.

Education is the major field of service for the 171 volunteers in these countries. The programs have expanded from routine teaching jobs to now include teacher training, special education and vocational training.

A major new field has developed in vocational training because of the countries' lack of repairmen and tradesmen. Vocational schools are being developed in all seven countries to train carpenters, plumbers, machine repairmen, appliance repairmen and refrigeration technicians. The Peace Corps plans to put 27 specialists in these schools next year.

Other volunteers in the Eastern Caribbean are assisting agricultural cooperatives and working with the mentally handicapped.

Ecuador

The Peace Corps has three agriculture programs under way in Ecuador; direct assistance to farmers through volunteer extension agents, a rural electrification project and the resettlement of families from the overcrowded Sierra region to uninhabited areas of the Oriente jungle.

The Peace Corps recently started a program of agricultural research in which volunteers are training Ecuadorians and helping to construct an experimental station.

Other volunteers are working as university instructors, in health care programs, school construction and business development programs.

A new program is planned to provide vocational education for "street boys" in the city of Quito.

El Salvador

The Peace Corps program in El Salvador is moving toward the use of professionals and other highly skilled volunteers working closely with government agencies. Under this format the Peace Corps has been showing excellent results, especially in two major industries: agriculture and fishing.

Each volunteer is assigned to a Salvadorean agency. The agency assists in his training and gives the volunteer the same responsibilities as his co-workers in the agency. While this system of placing volunteers requires much more specific programming and recruitment of candidates, the program has shown immediate and measurable results.

A project to improve cattle management and dry-season forage was begun last December by a group of 17 skilled volunteers in the mountainous northern region of El Salvador. An assessment of the project in May by a Washington-based technical firm showed that it was effective and was achieving results. Following this report, El Salvador requested the services of 13 horticulture extensionists to assist its agriculture diversification program.

The economy of El Salvador, the smallest nation of the Central American republics, relies heavily on agriculture which contributes one-fourth of its Gross National Product and employs 60 percent of its labor force. Therefore, it is in this area that Peace Corps in El Salvador has directed, and will continue to direct, its major efforts.

El Salvador's fishing industry is expected to make a major contribution to a program to greatly increase production of high-protein foods in the next decade. Peace Corps assistance in this project already has shown considerable results. Volunteers skilled in fishing, marketing and cooperatives have been working with the Fishery Division of the Ministry of Economics to introduce modern fishing techniques to the nation and establish fishing cooperatives. As a result of this project, the income level of the nation's fishermen is being increased and greater quantities of fish, a valuable source of protein, are being made available to Salvadoreans at lower costs.

In a related program, volunteer marine biologists are studying methods and technology to increase El Salvador's fresh-water fish production. Results of this project have been so promising that the government recently requested five more volunteers to accelerate and expand the program.

Public health is an area that may become a major focus of Peace Corps efforts. Plans are being made by the Peace Corps and the government for the placement of professionals and other highly trained volunteers in hospital administration, hospital maintenance, health research and nursing.

Other areas in which volunteers work with government agencies are rural development, low-cost housing, a school of fine arts, sports, Scouting and computer programming.

Guatemala

The work of the Peace Corps volunteers in Guatemala primarily has been to assist farmers in increasing the production of corn, the nation's main crop. The program has consisted mostly of generalist volunteers working in agricultural extension. Recently a $23 million AID agriculture loan was approved for Guatemala, and the Peace Corps has recruited agricultural researchers and technicians to assist government plans to upgrade the farming industry.

Closely related to the growth of the nation's farming industry is the growth of rural credit cooperatives. More than 100 of these cooperatives have generated almost $2 million for loans to small farmers. Volunteers are working with government officials to train local managers of

In Guatemala's Peten jungle (12 hours by canoe from the nearest town) Peace Corps volunteers are part of a colonization project.

cooperatives in administration, investment planning and daily operations.

In the highlands of Guatemala, where the majority of the population is Maya Indians, the Peace Corps program places emphasis on providing agricultural marketing services along with extension services. Because of language barriers, even between Indians in towns in the same area, volunteers are working with the private Linguistic Development Program to find a solution to communication problems. The program's goal is to determine grammatical patterns among different groups of Indians and to develop a single rational grammatical tradition.

The government of Guatemala has developed a program to fight the widespread problem of malnutrition in pre-school children in rural sectors by operating feeding centers for children. The centers also offer education programs for mothers. Volunteers have assisted the program by supervising food buying, storing and preparation. Volunteers also make home visits and have formed mothers' clubs on nutrition training.

Migration from rural to urban areas has increased government activity in city planning and the Peace Corps is planning to provide professional manpower to aid this program.

Honduras

The 130 Peace Corps volunteers in Honduras are playing a dual role: they are filling in for professionals and technicians who are receiving advanced training outside the country, and they are operating training programs in the country in several fields.

The Peace Corps education program is an example of this dual role. Volunteers are substituting for Honduran educators on leave to attend U.S. schools and they have set up training programs for primary, secondary and university teachers. Specialized volunteers are working with the Tegucigalpa vocational schools to train instructors for classes in carpentry, electronics and gas and diesel mechanics.

Migration from rural to urban areas in Honduras has created new problems for the nation's community planners. Volunteers are filling several posts as these professionals receive advanced training, and the volunteers have assisted the government in research, planning and implementation of new projects in urban and rural areas.

The shortage of trained nursing personnel is a critical problem in Honduras. Volunteer nurses are assisting health officials by providing training in universities and working with practicing nurses.

The Peace Corps' role in agriculture has expanded to include volunteers to assist in research and planning, as well as generalist volunteers engaged in extension programs, community development and agricultural cooperatives.

Volunteers with business and economic backgrounds also are working with savings and credit cooperatives in rural areas.

Jamaica

The Peace Corps has served in Jamaica since 1962 when the nation became independent. Its primary role has been, and remains, in education, but now it is beginning to move into agricultural programs.

The Jamaican government designs and directs all projects for Peace Corps volunteers, and their emphasis has increasingly been put on upgrading the skill of Jamaican teachers. Therefore, volunteers are doing more teacher training and curriculum work.

The new agricultural program deals mainly with cooperatives. Volunteers have had considerable success in crop/credit cooperatives and the government has shown interest in expanding the program and making use of agricultural research specialists.

Professionals and other highly skilled workers now represent only a small number of the 179 volunteers in Jamaica. Those currently serving are construction engineers, handicraft experts and X-ray technicians.

Nicaragua

Agricultural development is the major emphasis of Peace Corps programs in Nicaragua, a predominantly rural society which derives most of its income from farming.

Peace Corps volunteers are working as rural credit extensionists through the National Bank of Nicaragua's Rural Credit Division, the nation's major agricultural development entity. Volunteers do not decide whether loans will be granted, but they assist farmers in the development of investment plans and loan documents. Most importantly, they provide technical assistance and supervision once loans are granted. At present they are working with small farmers who produce Nicaragua's basic crops—corn, beans, rice and soybeans.

Other fields in which Peace Corps volunteers are serving include fisheries development, health care for Indians in remote areas, and a rural electrification program which is near completion.

Wives of agriculture and fisheries volunteers are serving as nutrition and health educators in low-income rural areas. One of the oldest Peace Corps programs in Nicaragua, the health and nutrition program is attempting to raise standards of living by introducing new practices in home management, family health and nutrition, child care, food preparation and sanitation.

New areas of volunteer assistance this year are a music education program and a program to assist private business in manpower development.

Paraguay

Agricultural development and health care are the two largest Peace Corps programs in Paraguay.

Volunteers in the agricultural program work as crop and cattle extension agents, and as instructors in secondary agricultural schools. They also are assigned to experimental stations for research work, and some act as agents for youth groups similar to the 4-H.

The major project for volunteers in health care is the eradication of a disease-carrying hookworm by improving sanitary conditions in rural areas.

Other volunteers are working in community development, a forestry evaluation project and pest-control programs.

Peru

In the ten years that the Peace Corps has been in operation in Peru, 1,500 volunteers have served in the country. Currently there are 135 volunteers in Peru involved primarily in four areas: public works, agriculture, cooperatives and teacher training.

Peace Corps volunteers and leaders of the San Pedro de los Incas cooperative (Tumbes, Peru) discuss expansion plans.

Public works is one of the most important Peace Corps programs in Peru. Volunteers in this program are mostly professionals and other highly skilled persons who work closely with government agencies on projects outlined by the Peruvian government. Currently Peace Corps architects, civil engineers and construction workers are assisting the ministries of housing and agriculture in the planning and construction of low-cost housing, schools, roads, bridges and irrigation systems.

In line with a new agrarian reform law, Peace Corps agriculture programs in Peru are concentrating on providing Peruvian farmers with techniques to increase and improve livestock and farm production.

Volunteers are active in Ministry of Agriculture programs to improve dairy herds, increase cattle and sheep production, and to stimulate rice production. Record keeping, evaluation and recommendations are major duties of volunteers in the dairy and cattle and sheep programs. In the rice-growing program, however, volunteers are active in fifteen different locations in Peru. They are experimenting with various strains of rice to determine which is best for the area, encouraging farmers to plant these varieties, and teaching them planting and growing techniques. Research still is under way in jungle areas to determine the best strain of rice for use there.

Peace Corps volunteers are acting as advisers in the creation and operation of many different types of cooperatives: consumer, marketing, agricultural, credit, housing, etc. Their primary responsibilities are giving assistance on general management, purchases and marketing practices.

Volunteers in the teacher training program are working to improve instruction in mathematics and science in the Peruvian schools. Their work at normal schools and at in-service seminars for mathematics and science teachers has had considerable impact, particularly in rural areas.

In the future, Peru probably will seek more volunteers, most of them highly skilled and in new fields such as ecology, forestry and agricultural research.

Uruguay

The Peace Corps has concentrated its efforts in Uruguay on programs to improve and increase the nation's production of citrus fruits and poultry.

Volunteer specialists are working with small and medium size citrus farmers to help improve the quality of their crops and thereby increase export sales. The specialists provide extension services in diagnosis and treatment of citric diseases, and techniques of crop cultivation.

Volunteers provide extension services to poultry farmers primarily on problems of farm administration.

Other volunteers in Uruguay work in education and assist artisan cooperatives.

Venezuela

With 50 per cent of its population under age 14, the government of Venezuela has requested heavy Peace Corps assistance in physical education, sports and recreation. Almost 60 per cent of the 200 Peace Corps volunteers in the country work in these areas.

Physical education volunteers work with the Ministry of Education to develop curriculum, train teachers and provide in-service assistance to teachers in primary schools.

Volunteers in sports and recreation work with the National Sports Institutes to organize sports leagues and to coach teams.

Another major Peace Corps program in Venezuela is municipal management. Volunteers, including lawyers, city planners, economists, civil engineers and architects, work with municipalities and regional agencies as technical advisers.

Agricultural volunteers work primarily in education—training extension agents in modern farming techniques. They work at the university level developing and improving academic programs, in the field designing irrigation systems, and in a United Nations-Venezuelan program to improve dairy and beef cattle production.

Other volunteers work in hospital maintenance, small business programs and public works programs.

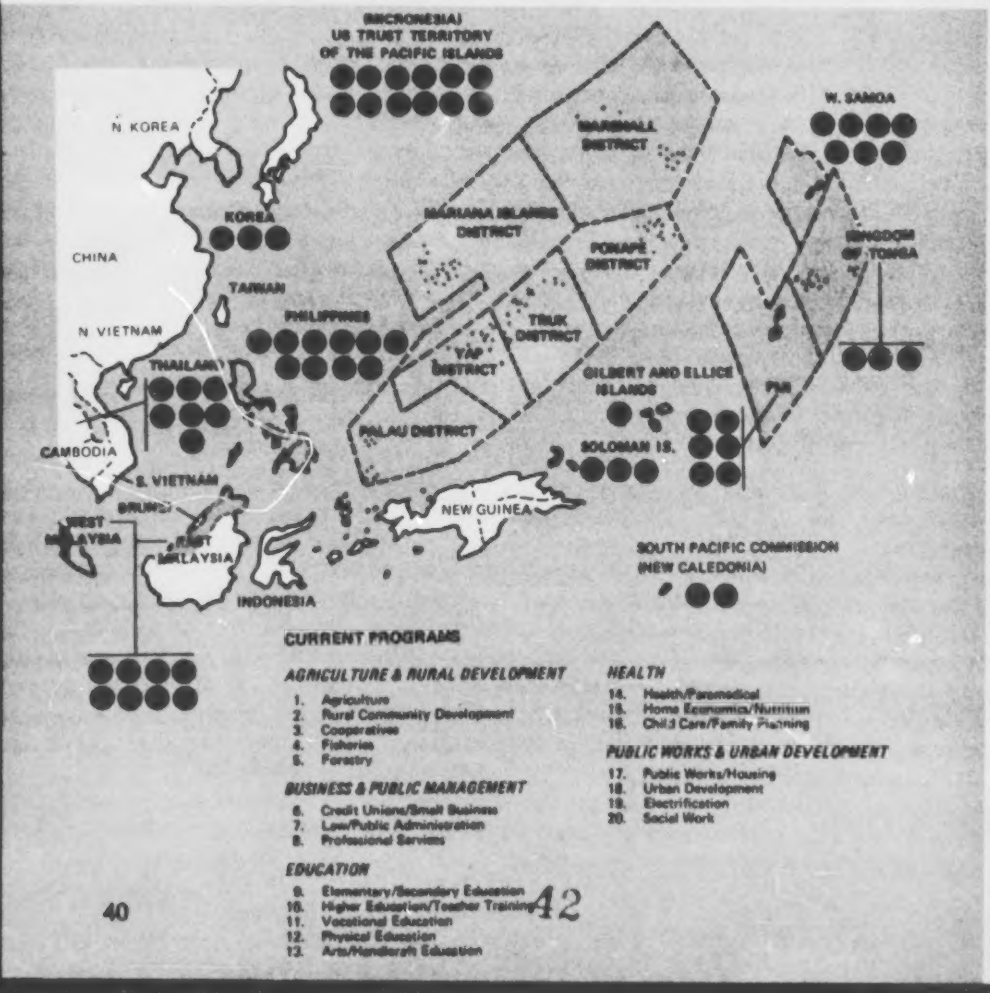
The Peace Corps is implementing a program to assist the newly established University Simon Bolivar. Volunteers in computer science, electrical engineering and chemistry will develop curriculum and teach courses at the school.

NANEAP REGION: NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA, AND PACIFIC

The globe-spanning NANEAP region was formed in November, 1971 through the merger of the former East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and North Africa, Near East and South Asia (NANESA) regions. NANEAP was created to consolidate the four former Peace Corps regions into three of more equal volunteer and program strength, and achieve savings in headquarters support staff.

Both objectives were met in NANEAP's first seven months of existence. At the close of fiscal 1972 the Africa, Latin America and NANEAP regions had approximately the same numbers of volunteers and programs. The NANEAP staff was successfully supporting its countries and programs with ten fewer headquarters staff members.

Fiscal 1972 saw an intensification of requests for highly skilled volunteers by NANEAP's 17 host countries. In almost all countries, the region continued progress toward improved utilization of volunteer skills.


(MICRONESIA)
US TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
N. KOREA
KOREA
CHINA
TAIWAN
N VIETNAM
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
S. VIETNAM
BRUNEI
WEST MALAYSIA
EAST MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
NEW GUINEA
MARSHALL DISTRICT
MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT
PONAPE DISTRICT
TRUK DISTRICT
YAP DISTRICT
PALAU DISTRICT
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS
SOLOMAN IS.
W. SAMOA
KINGDOM OF TONGA
FIJI
SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION
(NEW CALEDONIA)

CURRENT PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Agriculture
2. Rural Community Development
3. Cooperatives
4. Fisheries
5. Forestry

BUSINESS & PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

6. Credit Unions/Small Business
7. Law/Public Administration
8. Professional Services

EDUCATION

9. Elementary/Secondary Education
10. Higher Education/Teacher Training
11. Vocational Education
12. Physical Education
13. Arts/Handicraft Education

HEALTH

14. Health/Paramedical
15. Home Economics/Nutrition
16. Child Care/Family Planning

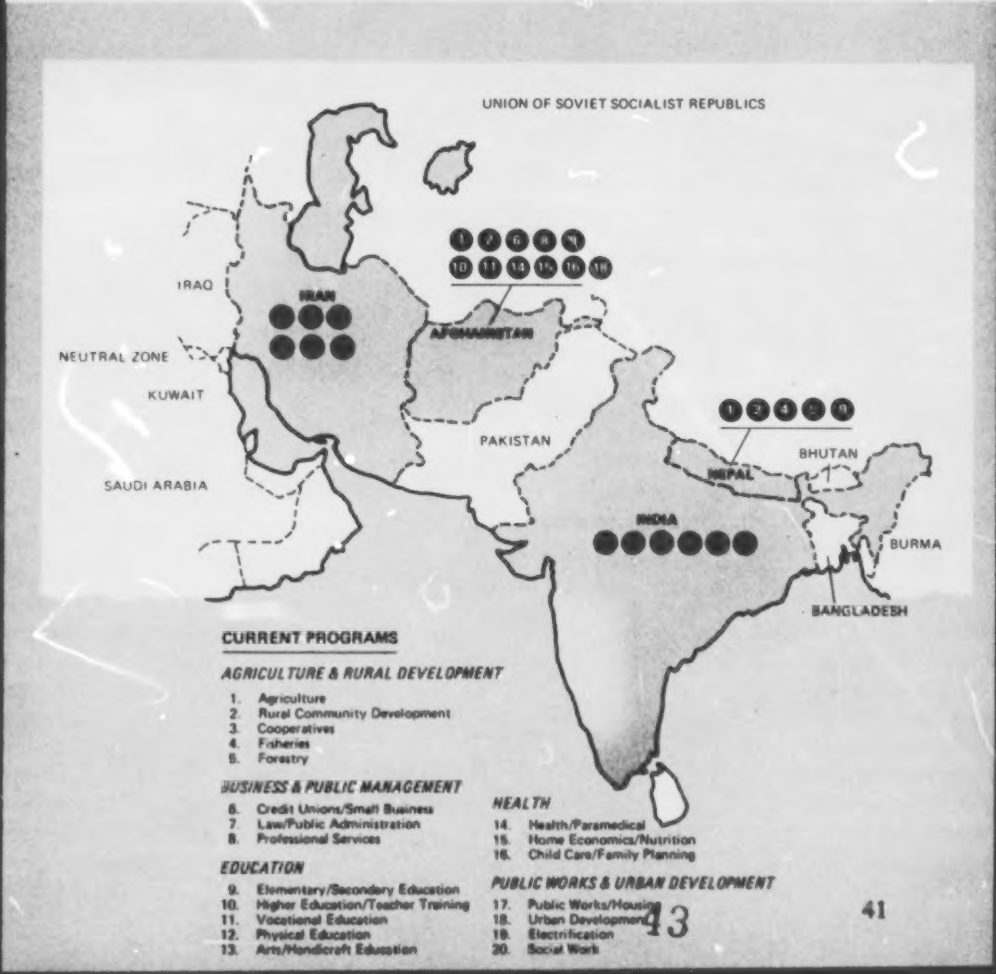
PUBLIC WORKS & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

17. Public Works/Housing
18. Urban Development
19. Electrification
20. Social Work

In Micronesia, for example, host country nationals are rapidly replacing education volunteers in the classrooms. The country's newer requests are for teacher trainers and volunteers skilled in such technical fields as ecology, legal assistance and the construction trades. Similar trends are evident in Fiji, Nepal, Iran, the Philippines and Malaysia.

During a year of transition, every NANEAP country made a commitment to in-country training for volunteers. Nepal, Korea and Micronesia experimented successfully with their first full in-country training programs, and the region anticipated that 90 per cent of its new prospective volunteers would be trained entirely in the field during the coming year.

The NANEAP region also continued its progress toward binationalism during ACTION's first year. The American staff overseas, for example, was reduced from 187 on June 30, 1970 to 95 at the end of fiscal 1972. In Thailand, Thai nationals will soon occupy seven of the authorized 14 professional positions on the Peace Corps staff. Similar ratios are near in Korea and Nepal. Host country nationals are being


UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
IRAQ
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
1 2 6 8 9
10 11 14 15 16 18
NEUTRAL ZONE
KUWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
BURMA
BANGLADESH
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trained for positions of leadership and program support in virtually every NANEAP country.

Financial contributions to Peace Corps programs from host governments also increased during the year, with Micronesia, for example, providing $50,000 in local support to help finance a training program. Tunisia continued to pay the full living allowance of $162 a month for each volunteer in the country, and Morocco recently agreed to provide $50 a month for most education volunteers.

Close project and working relationships were developed in many NANEAP countries between the Peace Corps and other bilateral and multilateral assistance programs. In Afghanistan, Peace Corps volunteers work with German volunteers in an AID/Agriculture Development Bank rural public works program. In Thailand, the Peace Corps works with the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation and with German, Japanese and Canadian volunteers in a wide variety of programs.

The Peace Corps budget crisis produced, among both volunteers and the regional staff, a realization that continued attention to sound financial management is necesssary if the Peace Corps is to make the best possible use of limited financial resources.

The NANEAP countries' response to the Peace Corps financial crisis was heartwarming and unprecedented. A negative result of the threatened early termination of volunteers was a loss of credibility in several countries which had been asked to participate in reduction plans. The budget crisis also contributed to a high rate of regional staff turnover in fiscal 1972 and to difficulties in the replacement of important field staff.

The NANEAP region faces challenges in certain program areas and countries during the coming year. In India, for example, the aftermath of the India-Pakistan conflict has given rise to a general distrust of international assistance efforts. In other countries an increasing sense of self-dependency and nationalism and a high degree of development progress pose a challenge to traditional Peace Corps programs using generalists as volunteers. The region expects that its task will be to respond to requests calling for higher skilled—and perhaps fewer—volunteers in the coming year.

Afghanistan

With 179 volunteers now serving in Afghanistan, the Peace Corps is planning a major expansion to 240 volunteers to intensify its response to widespread famine conditions caused by two years of severe drought.

For the past year 26 Peace Corps volunteers, working with Afghan counterparts trained by the Peace Corps in conjunction with the Provincial Development Department, have been distributing wheat in famine areas in exchange for labor on public works projects. As of May, volunteers and their Afghan counterparts had distributed 12,000 tons of

A Peace Corps volunteer and an Afghan co-worker inspect animal forage in Lashkar Gah, Afghanistan.

wheat donated by the United States and other governments and employed 180,000 persons in more than 1,000 public works projects. Another 20 volunteers have been requested for this Food for Work program.

This year the Peace Corps will embark on an agricultural extension program to help the country increase overall crop production, become self-sufficient in wheat production and diversify crops. Besides giving technical assistance to farmers, the 20 volunteers in this program will help train district and village extension workers. Together, the Food for Work and agricultural extension programs are the two most important programs in the Peace Corps' ten-year history of service in Afghanistan.

In addition to famine relief efforts, Peace Corps volunteers were active in education, health and urban development programs. The English instruction program, in which 75 volunteers are serving, shifted its emphasis from the secondary schools to vocational schools, government offices and ministries. Volunteers also taught English secretarial training courses and began a pilot project to train mathematics and science teachers.

In the health field, volunteers successfully completed a smallpox eradication project and began work in tuberculosis control and family planning.

Skilled volunteer architects, planners and engineers are serving with the Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning and teaching in

An experiment on a refractive index of liquids is the object of attention of chemistry students and their Peace Corps instructor in Fiji.

Kabul University's architecture program. More highly skilled volunteers have been requested for such fields as guidance counseling, viticulture, animal husbandry and veterinary work, accounting, tourism, civil engineering, architecture and city planning, and ranch management.

Fiji

Most Peace Corps volunteers who have served in this South Pacific island-nation since 1967 have been teachers. Teachers still predominate among the 140 volunteers now serving in Fiji, but the Peace Corps is shifting emphasis in its education programs as the country develops its own cadre of trained primary school teachers.

The Peace Corps phased out its primary education program last year and increased the number of volunteers teaching at the secondary, technical, trade and teacher training levels. Instead of teaching all subjects, most volunteer instructors in the secondary schools now teach mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics and general sciences. A few teach English, history, geography and art.

The Fijian government has also requested Peace Corps volunteers with advanced degrees and teaching experience to teach at the University of the South Pacific, the only institution of higher education in the Pacific islands outside of Hawaii.

Volunteers are also working to help develop industry and agriculture in this isolated, small nation with limited natural resources and trade ability.

Volunteer foresters are helping to develop the nation's lumber industry and doing advanced planning for replanting and reforestation. Volunteer civil engineers are involved in work development projects in rural villages, while other volunteers serve in agricultural extension programs.

In the coming year the Peace Corps expects to increase the number of volunteers serving in rural youth development programs, agricultural marketing research, technical education, small business counseling and secondary education.

India

The India-Pakistan war and its effects on Indian-U.S. relations had a major impact on the Peace Corps program and other foreign volunteer agency operations in India during the past year.

As the Indian government increased its self-reliance in terms of foreign assistance, the Peace Corps and other volunteer agencies received no new program requests. The Peace Corps program was slowly reduced by natural attrition to a level of 230 volunteers.

The Peace Corps plans to continue in India as long as there are volunteers in service, and is ready to respond to any new requests for volunteer assistance. The Indian government recently indicated that foreign volunteer agencies would be permitted to remain in the country at reduced strengths.

Agricultural extension programs constituted the main thrust of the Peace Corps program in India during the past year, as they have since the first volunteers arrived in India in December, 1961. About 69 per cent of the volunteers worked in agriculture-related programs.

In line with local and central government objectives, most of these volunteers served in food production, water resources, farm mechanization, poultry, dairy and fisheries programs.

Approximately 26 per cent of the volunteers served in teacher training programs while another 5 per cent worked to develop small industries and consumer cooperatives. A small contingent of volunteers worked in family planning projects.

During its 11 years of service, the Peace Corps has maintained a highly decentralized operation in this nation of 16 autonomous states and 14 major languages. Due to the reduction of volunteer numbers, however, the Peace Corps phased out its regional offices in New Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore. State representatives will continue to support volunteer programs throughout the country.

Married couples comprise about 10 per cent of the volunteer force in India, with most of the remainder single males. Although single female volunteers have made significant contributions in education, nutrition and family planning, cultural realities have made service in India difficult for single women.

Iran

In operation since 1962, the Peace Corps program in Iran is one of the oldest and most stable in the world. Because of Iran's advanced level of development, the 137 volunteers now serving in the country include a high proportion of men and women with advanced technical and professional skills.

The volunteers include 26 persons individually placed in specialized jobs, 45 English instructors, and 25 serving in agriculture and natural resources programs. Another 18 are assigned to municipal public works and urban planning programs, 17 in vocational education and three in the health field.

The government of Iran recently requested 77 new vocational education volunteers, including 47 slated to work in a new program for rural youth about to enter the labor market after completing the fifth grade. The Peace Corps expects to give heavy emphasis to the vocational education program in the future.

There are also 19 United Nations volunteers serving in Iran, including three Americans recruited by ACTION. The Shah of Iran, a strong supporter of the Peace Corps and a leading advocate of voluntarism, proposed creation of a United Nations Volunteer Corps in a 1968 address to the Harvard University Alumni Association.

Another 30 United Nations volunteers are expected to enter service in Iran before the end of 1972.

Korea

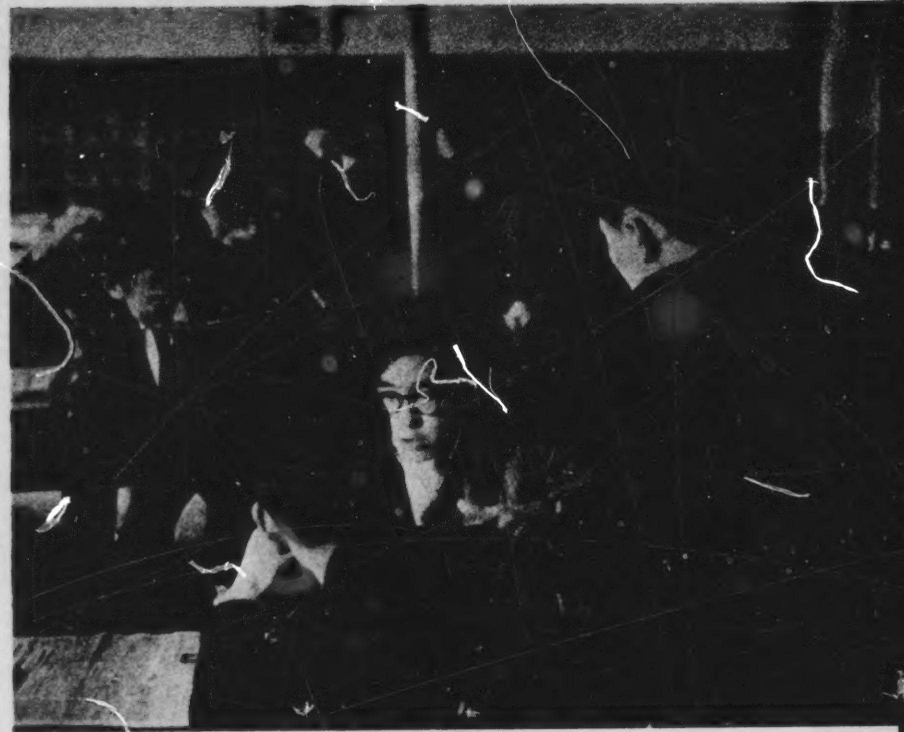
Because Koreans place a high priority on learning English as a social and economic development tool, the Peace Corps program in Korea is heavily weighted toward training future English instructors and teaching English in the secondary schools and colleges.

The Peace Corps' main emphasis is on strengthening English language instruction at colleges of education where hundreds of future English teachers are being trained. Volunteers also teach in English departments at liberal arts, science and professional colleges whose graduates need English communication skills.

At the middle school, or junior high level, volunteers are working to upgrade the language skills of Korean teachers of English and improve their English teaching materials. Volunteers also teach directly in middle school classrooms and hold workshops for teachers in other schools in their districts.

Other programs occupying the 285 volunteers serving in Korea are tuberculosis prevention and control, science and mathematics curriculum development, rural youth guidance, and highly specialized assignments utilizing advanced technical and professional skills.

To help reduce Korea's tuberculosis rate, the second highest in Asia,



Teacher training in Seoul, Korea is the primary concern of one Peace Corps volunteer.

volunteers are carrying out immunization programs, initiating health education projects, identifying new patients and improving follow-up services in rural areas where tuberculosis is prevalent.

Volunteers are working to improve the science and mathematics curriculum in Korean primary and secondary schools by training science teachers, serving at teacher retraining institutes, and teaching in the elementary and secondary schools. Volunteers in the youth guidance program are attempting to revitalize the 4-H movement in one province.

Highly specialized volunteers are working in such fields as speech pathology, audiology, physical therapy, vocational rehabilitation, nursing, computer programming, forestry, library science, and urban and regional planning, with the goal of improving the skills of their Korean co-workers.

Under a new Peace Corps program, volunteer electricians and agricultural mechanics will teach pre-vocational skills to youths at rural training centers.

Malaysia

With 350 volunteers, the Peace Corps program in Malaysia is the largest in the world. The volunteer force includes 175 serving with the Ministry of Education, 75 with the Ministry of Agriculture, 40 with the Ministry of Health, and 25 providing professional services to varied government departments.

A sophisticated nation with high development goals and the second highest standard of living and literacy rate in Asia, Malaysia is providing the Peace Corps with concrete guidelines and requests for highly skilled volunteers in all areas.

During the past year the Peace Corps increased its programs in secondary mathematics and science education, teacher training, blue collar skills, agriculture, and professional services such as engineering, accounting and city planning. At the same time the Peace Corps fielded fewer volunteers in health, community development and primary education programs. In the coming year the Peace Corps expects requests for more assistance in higher education through research teams and college and university lecturers.

Close cooperation with government ministries and a realistic in-country training program are credited as major reasons for the high degree of job satisfaction among volunteers and the large extension of service rate.

Malta

Six Peace Corps volunteers, all recruited for their particular skills and experience, are serving in the modest but specialized Peace Corps program in Malta.

The volunteers are educators, architects and a librarian. They receive necessary support from the American Embassy and the Prime Ministry's Establishment Office. Four of the six volunteers plan to extend their Peace Corps service by an additional year.

Micronesia

The number of volunteers in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands —Micronesia—is expected to stabilize at about 250 in the next two years. Many will have highly specialized technical or academic training to meet requests in such fields as microbiology, law, industrial arts, nursing and zoology.

More than 1,500 volunteers have served in Micronesia since the Peace Corps program was launched in 1966 in the island territory of 3 million square miles administered by the United States. The success of early volunteers in teaching English as a link language among the 2,141 islands and in agricultural extension and community development programs built the base for the more technical and specialized projects now under way.

During the past year the Peace Corps responded to requests from the Trust Territory Education District for teacher trainers in vocational education, mathematics, science and social studies. It also successfully responded to requests for architects, civil engineers, lawyers, construction advisers, accountants, business advisers and skilled tradesmen.

The Congress of Micronesia and the United States government are conducting important negotiations to determine Micronesia's future political status. The increasingly independent development paths taken by the territory's various districts are expected to produce even more highly technical requests for Peace Corps assistance.

Morocco

Peace Corps volunteers have served in Morocco since 1962 and have come to be regarded by the government as a special source of development manpower. Requests for volunteers increased sharply this year.

The 160 volunteers serving in the North African kingdom include 92 working in education, 32 in agriculture and rural programs, 23 in public works, 10 in professional services and three in the health field.

Most new volunteers training for service in Morocco are architects, English instructors or University of Minnesota agriculture interns. This reflects the Moroccan government's top development priorities: agriculture, urban planning and education.

Peace Corps programs in Morocco are also shifting their focus in response to government needs and objectives. The architecture program is moving toward urban planning—the remodeling of city centers and construction of low-cost housing—to help the Ministry of Interior deal with the country's urban growth crisis.

Similarly, the recently started University of Minnesota agriculture intern program has provided exceptionally well qualified agriculture volunteers. In this program, interested and qualified University of Minnesota students take a Moroccan-oriented agricultural development seminar during their senior year before entering Peace Corps summer training. Ministry of Agriculture requests for these volunteers have doubled Peace Corps expectations.

Sixty-six of the 92 volunteers in education are teaching English, with the others serving in pilot projects as physical education teacher trainers, kindergarten and day care instructors and secretarial trainers. The government has requested additional education volunteers to train physical education teachers and teach health and nutrition to Moroccan women in charge of day-care centers.

The future of the English language instruction program was threatened during the past year by general student strikes throughout the country. The Peace Corps staff is developing alternative assignments in tourism, marketing, small cooperatives, community development and agriculture for the English instructors should the student strikes continue this coming year.

Most Morocco volunteers now receive training at the historic American Legation in Tangier, donated to the U.S. government by the Sultan of Morocco nearly 200 years ago. Unused for years the building was renovated by Peace Corps volunteer architects at a cost of less than $15,000 for the 1971 summer training program. The Legation serves as both a dormitory and classroom facility for trainees, saving the Peace Corps thousands of dollars in rental and accommodations costs.

Nepal

Between 150 and 165 Peace Corps volunteers were at work in the Himalayan mountain kingdom of Nepal during the past year helping the government meet its priorities for change in three major areas: agriculture, education, and rural water supplies.

About half the volunteers are serving with the government's agricultural extension program to help farmers increase their cereal grain production. Joining them are fisheries extension volunteers who will work with farmers who have or can build fish ponds, and volunteers who will concentrate on agricultural extension programs in hill regions where food shortages are greatest.

A third of the Peace Corps volunteer contingent in Nepal is teaching mathematics and science in rural high schools. The government recently asked for and received additional volunteers to teach English to Nepali students.

Another group of 15 volunteers is working with the government's community water supply project to bring clean drinking water to remote hill villages. The volunteers help survey, design and construct gravity-fed water systems built with lightweight plastic pipe.

Highly skilled and experienced volunteers have been matched with assignments utilizing their special talents. They include a social studies teacher serving at the College of Education, a commerce professor at Tribhuvan University, a registered nurse at a family planning clinic, and a documentation librarian and a public administration instructor at the Center for Economic Development and Administration.

Philippines

During the Peace Corps' first ten years in the Philippines, some 2700 volunteers, mostly young college graduates, were assigned to the Department of Education. Early in 1971 the Peace Corps shifted its emphasis to volunteers with specific skills vital to the economic and social development of the country. Working with representatives of both private and public sectors of Philippine society, Peace Corps developed a program strategy aligned with the nation's development priorities. Two areas were chosen for primary concentration: agricultural production and social development.

Approximately 125 skilled agricultural specialists are involved in swine, fish, feed grains, vegetable, and cattle production. They work within the normal structure of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and report to Filipino supervisors.

Forty volunteers work in the Community Center Program of the Department of Social Welfare as community organization aides, economic advancement specialists, and social planning advisors. Others are assigned to urban and provincial agencies for projects in development programming, rural health, and family planning.

Volunteer strength in education remains at about 50, but areas of involvement are those with potentially high impact such as the Department of Education's in-service and pre-service teacher training program in modern mathematics, science, and English teaching techniques, and the National Science Development Board's math-science program.

Peace Corps is also participating in such innovative programs as the Department of Education's Amateur Athletic Federation's sports development-physical fitness program. Peace Corps coaches provided coaching assistance to Philippine teams participating in the 1972 Munich Olympics.

A small number of highly skilled Peace Corps volunteers has been placed in specialized individual assignments such as agricultural economics, wildlife preservation, and curriculum development

Solomon Islands

The government of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate sought and received a small contingent of Peace Corps volunteers for the first time in fiscal 1971. Eight volunteers are now serving in the South Pacific island nation

Four volunteers, trained at the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., are serving in a malaria eradication and control project. A husband-and-wife volunteer team skilled in audio-visual techniques are working with public health campaigns and setting up a government printing office. Two other volunteers are business majors who are working with islanders to establish small businesses and cooperative trade centers.

The Peace Corp is demonstrating in the Solomons that it can and will respond to requests for small numbers of volunteers. The Peace Corps staff in Fiji provides administrative support for the Solomon Islands volunteers.

Students in Thailand and their Peace Corps teacher sing as they learn.

South Pacific Commission

Two highly skilled Peace Corps volunteers are serving with the South Pacific Commission, a regional consultative and advisory body to the participating governments and territories of the islands.

One, a librarian, is serving in New Caledonia, where Commission headquarters are located. The second volunteer, a home economist, is assisting in a home economics program in Fiji.

Thailand

Peace Corps has had an excellent relationship with Thailand since 1961. Neither the war in Southeast Asia nor domestic insurgency has had a strongly detrimental effect on the Peace Corps program there.

Nearly 300 Peace Corps volunteers work in education, public health, agriculture, and other programs in Thailand. Approximately 35% of these volunteers have highly skilled or professional backgrounds, including medical technologists, tractor mechanics, engineers, agriculture specialists, a teacher of the blind, and a volunteer with a Ph.D. in air pollution control. Because of the increased requests for more volunteers with specialized backgrounds, the Peace Corps has concentrated heavily on individual and family placements.

While English teaching at all levels has been the major volunteer activity since the Thai program began, Peace Corps volunteers have been active in agriculture and in public health programs such as malaria and leprosy control, environmental sanitation and nutrition. In 1971, a new child nutrition program was assigned top priority by the Royal Thai Government, and phase-out began of the malaria and leprosy-control programs.

The first full in-country training programs conducted in Thailand were completed in October of 1971. The success of these programs was mirrored in the recent TEFL programs which are considered to be the best in the program's history. Hopefully, 1972 will see a restructuring of Secondary TEFL, with the program integrated into a new teacher training program staffed largely by British Council specialists. Peace Corps volunteers will begin replacing Thai classroom teachers for one term while they take an intensive TEFL course in Bangkok.

The Thai bureaucracy is highly developed, and the Peace Corps has been integrated into the government's own programs since the program's early days. Thai organizations have been responsible and cooperative in planning and implementing Peace Corps programs, and bi-nationalism plays an important role in this cooperative effort. Fully half of the senior staff positions and all secretarial and clerical positions are filled by Thais. With this strengthened bi-nationalism, Thai ministries have been more cooperative than ever, and Peace Corps has never had better support in personnel, cash contributions, and direct technical assistance than during FY 1972.

Tonga

In the Kingdom of Tonga, the only monarchy in the South Pacific, 74 Peace Corps volunteers are serving in education, agriculture and health programs and in specialized business and professional fields.

The largest number of volunteers, 44, are teaching English, social studies, mathematics, science and vocational subjects in the secondary schools and helping to train Tongan primary school teachers.

Volunteers serving with the department of agriculture are engaged in such specialized areas as soil research, plant pathology, fisheries research, crop diversification and entolomogy. The original research being done by these volunteer scientists will lay the groundwork for future agricultural planning and development.

A total of 13 volunteers are serving at health centers in each of the three main island groups as well as the outlying islands to promote better health and nutrition at the local level. Volunteer nurses are providing preventative medical care, encouraging family planning, and working to improve maternal and child health care.

Other specialized volunteers include an architect who is designing government buildings, a civil engineer working on road improvement, a mechanic serving with the public works department, an electrical engineer who is installing a new power plant, a surveyor, accountants and radio technicians.

Tunisia

During its ten years of service in Tunisia the Peace Corps has devoted most of its volunteer strength to the teaching of English in Tunisian schools. Up to 70 per cent of the volunteers have been English teachers, with the remainder serving mainly in architecture and physical education programs.

The Peace Corps in Tunisia is now moving strongly into "New Directions" programming, with recently arrived volunteers taking up pilot projects in vocational education, agriculture and medical technology.

Both the architecture and agricultural programs are stressing the training of Tunisian co-workers as well as the performance of technical jobs. The early successes of Peace Corps volunteer architects were measured in terms of numbers of buildings designed and built and town plans accepted. Today the aims of the architectural services program are shifting to teaching, rural town planning and low-cost housing research and design. Volunteers also are teaching at the schools of architecture and engineering at the University of Tunis.

Volunteer agronomists, foresters, range managers, mechanics and soil scientists in the agriculture program will train Tunisians in their skills as well as carry out their responsibilities for research and implementation of their projects.

Similarly, the machinists, mechanics and electricians serving in the new vocational education program will train instructors for a network of Tunisian vocational training centers.

Western Samoa

Seventy-nine Peace Corps volunteers are serving in this former New Zealand trust territory to help the government reshape its educational system and assist in other development goals.

The largest number of volunteers, 63 are working with the Western Samoa Department of Education to transform the classical New Zealand-influenced school system into one more relevant to the island nation's culture and needs. Volunteers are teaching technical trades, training Samoans to become primary school teachers, and teaching secondary school math and science. They are also helping to introduce business and vocational subjects to the secondary school curriculum.

Other volunteers are serving in special assignments with the depart-

A watershed management project and the maintenance of equipment keep volunteers busy in Tunisia.

ments of agriculture, fisheries, public works, health and the treasury.

To increase its commercial fishing capacity, the government has invited volunteer marine biologists and fisheries experts to work in the development of lobster fishing and turtle hatcheries.

A volunteer clinical psychologist is serving with the health department's first mental health clinic. A volunteer architect designed the new Parliament building at Apia.

The Peace Corps expects the Western Samoa government to request additional volunteers with specialized knowledge or skills in teacher training, health and professional services.

OFFICE OF DOMESTIC AND ANTI-POVERTY OPERATIONS

The Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations is the office responsible for the management of ACTION's voluntary programs operating within the United States.

The domestic programs under its aegis are Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); two Older Americans Volunteer Programs, the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) and Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP); and SCORE and ACE, the Service Corps of Retired Executives and Active Corps of Executives.

In fiscal 1973 the office will also directly administer University Year for ACTION (UYA), a full-time off-campus volunteer service program for college students launched in fiscal 1972 as a demonstrat on by ACTION's Office of Policy and Program Development. UYA will become a permanent ACTION program due to its record of success in mobilizing the resources of student volunteers and their universities to assist low-income communities.

When ACTION came into being on July 1, 1971, existing domestic voluntary service programs were transferred to the new citizens service corps from other federal agencies.

Also operating within the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations is the National Student Volunteer Program (NSVP), which provides technical assistance and communications support to local independent student volunteer programs on college campuses and in high schools. Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations also had responsibility in FY 1972 for the Voluntary Action Centers, supported under a grant to the National Center for Voluntary Action.

SCORE and ACE were partially transferred from the Small Business Administration under a joint management agreement.

Immediately, two major challenges confronted the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations: to continue and strengthen these on-going domestic volunteer programs, and to develop a regional and headquarters structure to provide leadership, support and direction for existing and future ACTION activities. This first year, priority has been given to accomplish these crucial goals under the leadership of Christopher M. Mould, ACTION Associate Director for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations.

At the start of the year the Associate Director was assisted by the entire VISTA headquarters and field program staff who had been transferred from OEO, the National Student Volunteer Program personnel, and a small headquarters staff from HEW from the Older Americans Program and from SBA for SCORE/ACE. The only field staff available when the year started was the VISTA field staff.

Program Directors who would provide strong, committed leadership for the VISTA, Older Americans and SCORE and ACE program areas were soon secured. ACTION regional officers were established in each of ten regional centers—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chi-

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cago, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle. At year's end the ACTION regional staff, led by regional directors from the areas served and made up of program and management personnel responsive to VISTA, Older Americans and SCORE and ACE were largely in place and at work.

ACTION is committed to the concept of decentralized decision-making and responsiveness to local needs. Toward this end, establishing regional offices was the first step, followed by the creation and staffing of sub-regional ACTION State Offices. With the staffing of these regional and state offices, ACTION will move forward in fiscal 1973 to transfer program approval and management authority for all Domestic Operations programs to the regions.

VISTA

VISTA's primary mission is to assist and reinforce the efforts of organizations working to eliminate the causes of poverty. VISTA provides volunteer manpower to help mobilize community resources to solve those problems which communities themselves have identified.

Central to its mission is the development of self-reliance in poor communities by nurturing the capacity for leadership, problem-solving and participation in decision-making which affects the lives of the poor.

Re-affirming these goals, the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations and the VISTA staff under the leadership of Deputy Associate Director Constance Newman gave their priority attention during the past year to improving the quality of projects utilizing VISTA volunteers.

While the number of VISTA volunteers remained relatively constant at about 4,200 during the year, volunteers moved into more effective and rewarding assignments due to improved selection of projects and more explicit definition of volunteer job descriptions and project goals.

Under a comprehensive evaluation process, projects were examined for their effectiveness in dealing with the problems of the poor and their efficiency in the use of volunteer talents. The evaluation led to the termination of about 70 marginally effective projects and redevelopment of others to conform to standards VISTA has established. At the same time, 90 new projects have been developed in accordance with new VISTA program criteria.

VISTA program criteria were refined and provided to sponsors, volunteers and staff to achieve a clear mutual understanding of VISTA policies and principles. The criteria require the participation of low-income individuals from target communities in the planning, formation and development of VISTA projects, as well as the clear definition of volunteer tasks and project objectives within a time framework. They also require the planned phase-out of volunteers as other resources are mobilized, and an in-service career development plan for locally recruited volunteers.

The VISTA staff's most vital role is to provide a framework for active and constructive support of the volunteers in their efforts to aid the poor. Toward this goal, VISTA last year moved major decision-making functions to the regional offices, closer to the communities where volunteers are serving. Substantial efforts were also made to strengthen VISTA's training capacity.

Older Americans Volunteer Programs

ACTION's first year was one of dramatic growth for the Older Americans Volunteer Programs. Perhaps the major program achievement of the Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations in ACTION's first year was its success in meeting the challenge of rapid growth while maintaining quality programs for older Americans.

During the White House Conference on Aging in December, 1971, President Nixon requested that the Foster Grandparent Program budget be doubled from $12.5 million to $25 million and the RSVP budget be tripled from $5 million to $15 million. Prompt Congressional action provided the funds requested by the President to greatly expand service opportunities for the elderly.

Begun in 1965, the Foster Grandparent Program offers low-income Americans over age 60 the opportunity to provide love, care and guidance to mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and deprived children living in institutions. Volunteers serve four hours a day, five days a week, receiving a stipend of $1.60 an hour.

Thanks to their affection and personal attention, children once thought of as hopeless have learned to speak, to write, to play games and to respond positively to other human beings. Of equal importance, older volunteers find their own lives immeasurably enriched by their service to children and the knowledge that they are playing a meaningful role in meeting unmet human needs of our society.

The additional funds provided by Congress enabled the Foster Grandparent Program to increase from 67 to 134 projects by the end of fiscal 1972. In the coming year, ACTION expects that more than 10,500 foster grandparents will serve 21,000 children each day and 50,000 children throughout the year in 450 child care settings.

RSVP, originally funded and administered by HEW's Administration on Aging, came to ACTION with 11 initial projects. With the increase in RSVP funds, ACTION expects that approximately 600 new RSVP projects will include more than 40,000 senior volunteers when they become fully operational.

Aimed at developing a recognized community role and a meaningful life in retirement for older adults through significant volunteer service, RSVP matches the interests and abilities of elderly volunteers with the service opportunities in participating communities.

60

Volunteer assignments include such facilities as public schools, day care centers, courts, libraries, hospitals, museums, nursing homes, historical societies and programs for shut-ins. RSVP volunteers receive no stipends for their service, but may receive out-of-pocket expenses such as transportation or parking costs. The reimbursement of service-connected expense helps make participation in volunteer service possible for elderly persons living on fixed incomes.

Both the Foster Grandparent and RSVP programs increased their central office staffs to meet the challenge of expansion in ACTION's first year. Program coordinators were assigned to regional offices to help meet the goal of decentralizing the Older Americans Volunteer Programs in the coming year. The assistance of state agencies on aging was secured to help in developing local RSVP projects and communities and organizations across the country have been informed of the additional voluntary service opportunities for the aging.

SCORE and ACE

SCORE and ACE, service organizations providing retired or active businessmen and businesswomen with the opportunity to assist struggling small and minority-owned enterprises, became an integral part of ACTION on July 1, 1971.

Under a cooperative management agreement with the Small Business Administration, parent agency of SCORE and ACE, SBA continued to have responsibility in the administration of the two volunteer programs. ACTION's task was to strengthen existing chapters and stimulate organization of new ones, provide logistical support, tell the story of SCORE and ACE to prospective volunteers and needy small businessmen, evaluate the programs' performance and identify new service opportunities for SCORE and ACE volunteers.

Considerable progress was made in ACTION's first year of existence. SCOREBOARD, a quarterly technical assistance newsletter for volunteers, was put into publication. Trade publications, news syndicates, local newspapers, advertisements and radio stations carried news of SCORE and ACE assistance capabilities to communities across the nation. The national publicity helped to intensify SCORE and ACE activity, strengthening the programs and drawing additional volunteers.

Although the number of SCORE volunteers normally declines about 20 per cent annually due to death, illness and other reasons, SCORE as well as ACE membership increased during fiscal 1972. New chapters were formed in many communities, and existing chapters increased their services to non-profit organizations working for the betterment of their communities.

The cooperation of SCORE, VISTA and UYA volunteers in projects throughout the country illustrated the benefits of the merger of federal volunteer programs under ACTION. At the request of VISTA and UYA volunteers, SCORE volunteers provided business management assistance to ACTION-associated projects such as buying clubs, workshops for the elderly, production and marketing cooperatives, community centers and day care programs.

Regional program reports reflect decentralized management of the VISTA program in fiscal 1972. Decentralization of other Domestic Operations programs will be accomplished in fiscal 1973.

REGION 1

Headquartered in Boston, ACTION's Region I comprises the six New England states—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

VISTA

Region I's volunteer contingent serving in poverty communities includes 344 VISTA volunteers and 138 UYA volunteers serving with a total of 37 sponsoring organizations. Massachusetts has the largest number of both VISTA and UYA volunteers among the New England states, with 156 VISTA and 110 UYA volunteers.

The organization of craft and consumer cooperatives has been a major VISTA achievement in the New England region. In Maine, VISTA volunteers were instrumental in organizing the Acadian Crafts Corporation in the St. John River Valley in Aroostook County. The co-op produces and sells knitted and crocheted infants' and women's wear. VISTA volunteers also were active in forming H.O.M.E. (Homemakers Organization for More Employment), a cooperative which makes and sells native crafts throughout the state of Maine. The venture has been so successful that it plans to develop a crafts village.

VISTA volunteers also helped launch a food buying cooperative in Pittsfield, Mass., which operates under the aegis of the Berkshire County Community Action Agency. The co-op takes in a monthly gross income of $25,000 and saves its 4,100 low-income members up to 15 to 30 per cent on their food bills. VISTA volunteers have helped establish similar food cooperatives in North Adams and Great Barrington.

Tenants rights, legal services, youth group work and health and nutrition programs have also occupied VISTA volunteers in the New England region.

In Lebanon, N.H., VISTA volunteers played a role in the establishment of LISTEN (Lebanon In Service To Each Neighbor), a tenants rights group which also has set up a food cooperative and a garden. The garden provides both work and leisure for the elderly, who are learning gardening, canning and preparation of foods.

VISTA lawyers assigned to Vermont Legal Aid Inc. in Burlington have helped extend legal assistance to residents of remote rural areas in the state. In Providence, R.I., VISTA lawyers assigned to Rhode Island Legal Services are helping to educate the community on legal issues, develop a non-profit housing corporation, and train low-income persons to serve as legal para-professionals in welfare proceedings. In the New Hampshire Legal Services Program, low-income community volunteers trained by VISTA lawyers worked to prevent utility and telephone rate increases in cases now pending in the appeals court.

Other highlights of the VISTA program include Maine's Rural Youth Corps working with alienated youth to improve public education, a Family Health Center in Bangor, Me., and a "Meals for Maine" program providing nutritious meals to shut-ins in the Greater Bangor/Brewer area.

SCORE and ACE

Fifteen SCORE and ACE chapters are operating in the New England region.

Besides counseling small businesses, the SCORE chapters have developed a new emphasis on assisting non-profit and community organizations. For example, the Upper Valley SCORE chapter in Lebanon, N.H. organized a day care center for mentally retarded children, and the Merrimack Valley chapter helped elderly citizens organize a "Show and Sell Shop" for hand-made articles. In Providence, SCORE volunteers helped the Johnny Fogarty Center for Retarded and Handicapped Children improve and increase the production of candles made by the children and sold to finance the center.

Older Americans

Most of the region's Older Americans programs are operating in Connecticut where 234 Foster Grandparents are serving at ten sites, the majority of them institutions for mentally retarded children. A total of 468 volunteers are serving in the Foster Grandparent Program in New England.

One of the most successful programs in the region is in operation at the Brandon Training School in Vermont. One of the school's 50 Foster Grandparents was assigned to a nine-year-old boy diagnosed as autistic and never known to speak. After three months in his grandparent's care he began to speak. Another volunteer worked with a severely hyperactive child believed to be deaf. Under the grandparent's care the child began to talk and to behave in a more subdued fashion.

New approaches being planned for the region's Foster Grandparent Program include service at institutions for delinquent boys and girls and at a school for deaf children.

The dedication of the region's older volunteers can be seen in their length of service; 67 per cent of the Foster Grandparents have served for more than three years.

REGION II

With New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in its scope, ACTION's Region II is characterized by an extreme diversity of population, cultures, and social and economic conditions. The region's 28.2 million people include a metropolitan population of more than 15 million, more than 3 million blacks, 1 million Puerto Ricans, 3.1 million persons over 65, and 9.3 million under 18.

At the close of ACTION's first year, 578 VISTA and 40 UYA volunteers were serving in regional programs.

VISTA

In New York City, VISTA volunteers work on projects as varied as the communities they serve within the city's five boroughs. Many offer multi-faceted programs which mirror the range of urban problems found within single city neighborhoods.

An example of such a VISTA project is Action for Progress, a grass roots Community Action Agency serving a primarily Puerto Rican population on Manhattan's Lower East Side. VISTA volunteers have worked

VISTAs work with community groups at a Design Center in Knoxville, Tennessee.

with the agency, which is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, since 1966. During the past year, volunteers have been engaged in organizing tenants' groups and developing programs for the elderly at a newly opened senior citizens housing project.

Volunteers are also developing a cultural arts program and working with a coalition of local agencies to bring new low-income housing into the area. They are also working with medical interns at New York University to design a health care program for the senior citizens housing project.

In the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, VISTA volunteers are working with the S.E.R.A. Hispanic Association for a Drug Free Society to reduce drug addiction in an area with the highest drug addiction rate in the country.

Volunteers have been instrumental in expanding the S.E.R.A. program by setting up storefront centers and explaining the agency's mission to the community through speeches and films.

Volunteers are working to expand the agency's community organization and development division, which seeks to involve parents of drug addicts and community residents in the prevention of drug addiction.

Another group of VISTA volunteers is working with the New York City Department of Corrections to reduce the recidivism rate among youthful offenders from the South Bronx. These volunteers provide counseling, social services, basic education and job placement aid to inmates of the Rikers Island Reformatory both at the reformatory and in the community after their release. Volunteers have been given office space on the Island and are considered an integral part of the reformatory's social service program.

Chinatown in Lower Manhattan is also a scene of VISTA activity through the Chinese Youth Council. Emphasizing service to immigrants arriving from Hong Kong and Taiwan, the volunteers are working to bring new resources into the community such as senior citizens programs, job training and development programs, adult basic education, economic development and youth programs.

UYA volunteers from Queens College are serving throughout the borough in day care, health and nutrition, library outreach and welfare information programs. Volunteers are also helping to tutor and train para-professionals and serving as lay advocates in student suspension cases.

VISTA projects are equally varied outside New York City. In Patchogue, Long Island, volunteers are serving with the People for Adequate Welfare Program intended to inform current and potential welfare recipients of their rights under the public assistance system.

In Newark, N.J., volunteers have helped the Bethany Baptist Church establish a community center for programs conducted by local residents. Volunteers with the Glassboro State College VISTA program in Glassboro, N.J., are working to bring about positive social change through neighborhood educational programs, community organization and social action programs.

The VISTA program in Puerto Rico is composed of two distinct elements: VESPRA (Volunteers in Service to Puerto Rico) and other VISTA projects in community action, education and health. Organized and funded under OEO in 1966, VESPRA began its own community volunteer program the following year and now receives ACTION funds for volunteer support. About 180 VESPRA volunteers are serving in community self-help projects such as construction of roads, water systems and schools.

A pre-school program, legal services, special education, self-help housing, assistance to aliens and health outreach programs are among the activities of VISTA volunteers serving in the Virgin Islands.

SCORE and ACE

Region II's 341 SCORE and ACE volunteers are organized in 22 chapters throughout the region, including two chapters newly formed during ACTION's first year and five that were reactivated.

The SCORE and ACE volunteers are assisting VISTA community groups, churches, and charitable organizations involved in economic and social action programs.

Besides holding business workshops for small entrepreneurs, volunteers are working with drug rehabilitation centers, day care centers, cooperative buying clubs, teenage gangs, boys' clubs, housing developments, senior citizen centers, visiting nurse services, schools for juvenile delinquents and other institutions.

Older Americans

Volunteers in Region II's Older Americans programs are providing love, companionship and guidance to children in institutions and helping community agencies meet their volunteer manpower needs through the Foster Grandparent Program and RSVP. The region has 421 Foster Grandparents and 63 RSVP volunteers and is looking to a major expansion of its Older Americans component in Action's second year.

REGION III

The District of Columbia and five states, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia constitute ACTION's Region III. Administered from regional headquarters in Philadelphia, ACTION's domestic programs in the region span the needs of a diverse population from residents of Appalachian hollows to inhabitants of inner cities.

VISTA

The region's 321 VISTA volunteers are serving in 35 separate projects —11 of them focused on social services, seven on economic development, six on education and manpower, five on housing, four in community planning, and one on health.

The 321 volunteers include 184 nationally recruited volunteers and 137 locally recruited volunteers to work in their own communities.

The Pittsburgh Architects Workshop sponsored by the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Association of Architects and assisted by VISTA volunteers, including seven architects, is a noteworthy example of the professional services provided by VISTA in urban centers.

Typical of the volunteer architects' work is their activity in the Pittsburgh community of Hazelwood, where a citizens council asked the Workshop to help address the problems of a deteriorating business district and inadequate housing and to assess the effects of a proposed highway on the community.

VISTA architects set up a satellite storefront workshop in the Hazel-

Mobilizing community resources for self-help housing projects is one way VISTA volunteers help others help themselves.

wood business district and studied the community's problems for six months. They established working relationships with community groups and individuals, produced a detailed land use study, gave technical advice to local residents, and drew up plans for new scattered-site housing. The first group of 55 units of low- and moderate-income housing is now under construction.

Another VISTA-generated economic development project has made the women of Cabin Creek, W. Va. and their high quality hand-made quilts known throughout the country. A VISTA volunteer assigned to Multi-County Community Action Against Poverty first interested five women in marketing their quilts and later, when the venture proved successful, organized a cooperative. Today 400 potential members are on a waiting list for membership in the cooperative.

Multi-Community Action Against Poverty has sponsored a husband-and-wife volunteer team who used their expertise in drafting and electronics to plan inexpensive plastic greenhouses with which farmers could supplement their winter incomes. Ten greenhouses have been built in four communities and more are planned.

In addition to its VISTA programs, Region III has UYA programs in operation at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Howard University and Federal City College in Washington, and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

In the latter program, 17 UYA volunteers are working with four Philadelphia community organizations to develop a parent-child learning center, a rehabilitation program for juvenile offenders, a business development corporation, an adult education and employment program and an expanded and improved day care program for mentally retarded children.

SCORE and ACE

During ACTION's first year of existence three new SCORE chapters were formed within Region III and membership increased by 27 per cent with 56 new members. ACE membership increased by 76 per cent with 106 new members. SCORE volunteers counseled more than 2,200 small businessmen during the first ten months of the year.

Typical of SCORE achievements were a series of seminars in small business management organized for owners and managers of small firms by the Harrisburg SCORE chapter. In Philadelphia, SCORE enlisted the aid of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants to counsel minority entrepreneurs in budgeting, estimating and financial record keeping.

SCORE volunteers also worked with VISTA projects throughout the region. A SCORE volunteer with extensive financial experience, for example, is helping the Spring Garden Community Service Center in

Philadelphia set up a proper financial record keeping system. The Charleston, W. Va., SCORE chapter is advising the Charleston Council for Drug Information on buying and marketing aspects of a cooperative food store at the request of VISTA volunteers.

Older Americans

The Foster Grandparent Program expanded dramatically in Region III during ACTION's first year. At the end of fiscal year 1972, 650 volunteers were working on 15 projects. Formerly active only in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, the Foster Grandparent Program has developed new projects in Virginia and the District of Columbia as well as new and expanded projects in the first four states. Over 200 RSVP volunteers are serving in projects in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

REGION IV

Eight southern states constitute ACTION's Region IV: Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. The regional headquarters in Atlanta administers a spectrum of ACTION domestic programs involving 1,912 volunteers.

VISTA

The 379 VISTA volunteers serving in Region IV are active in seven states; Mississippi is the only state in the region without VISTA volunteers. An additional 87 UYA volunteers are serving in Alabama and Kentucky.

VISTA volunteers in the Region are assigned to programs covering a wide range of rural and urban concerns, such as housing, social services, health, community planning, economic development, education, cooperatives, recreation and manpower development.

In Auburn, Ala., for example, volunteers helped establish a domestic workers' cooperative aimed at upgrading the status of household workers through training and placement. Another outstanding VISTA project is a mobile vision and dental clinic housed in a 27-foot camper van which serves 15 communities near Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

In Tennessee volunteers are serving in first offender and pre-trial release programs with the Shelby County Penal Farm.

The University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and the University of Kentucky at Lexington are participating in the UYA program with 40 and 47 volunteers respectively.

University of Alabama UYA volunteers are serving in community planning, housing, criminal justice and economic development programs. UYA volunteers from the University of Kentucky are serving with such agencies as the public schools, grass roots community organizations, juvenile programs, tenants organizations and planned parenthood programs.

SCORE and ACE

The 775 SCORE and ACE volunteers serving in Region IV are applying their years of business experience and know-how to the operating problems of small and minority entrepreneurs. During the past year a new SCORE chapter was organized in Mobile, Ala. through ACTION efforts. SCORE chapters already established or being organized in the South Carolina cities of Charleston, Columbia and Greenville are studying possible relationships with other ACTION volunteer programs.

Older Americans

At the close of ACTION's first year, Region IV had 542 volunteers in service as Foster Grandparents in children's institutions and 4 RSVP programs with 129 volunteers. The region is looking to major expansion of its Older Americans volunteer efforts in the coming year.

REGION V

ACTION's Region V is comprised of the Six Great Lake States—Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—with a combined population of approximately 45 million Americans. Over 2500 volunteers are serving in this region.

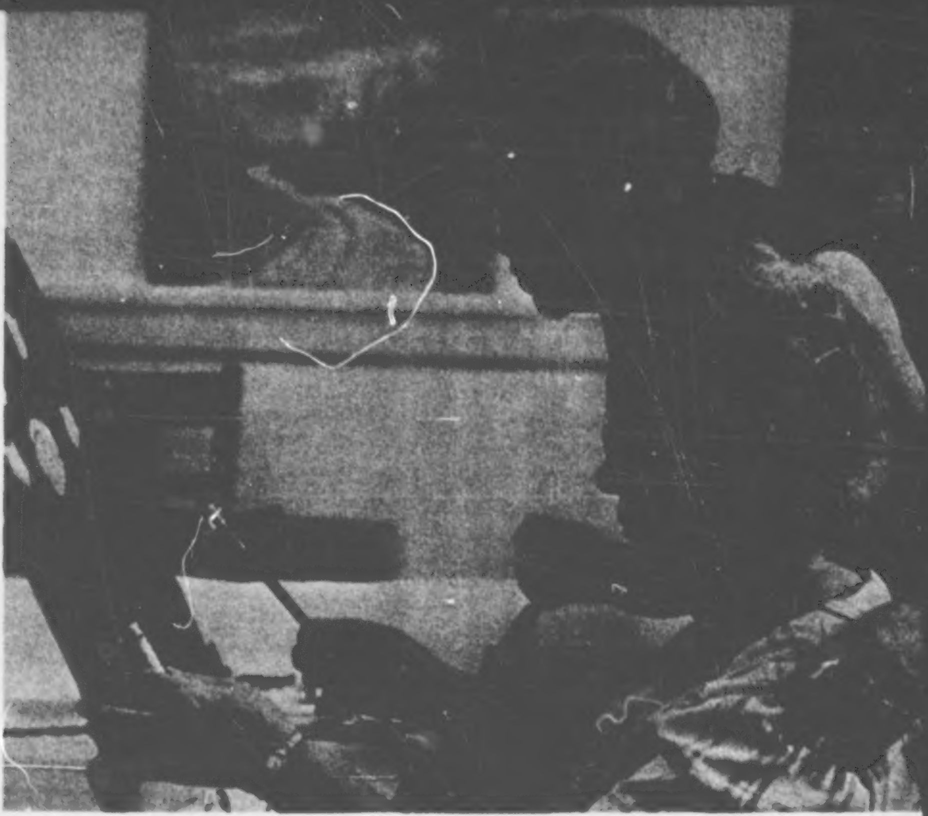
VISTA

At the end of fiscal 1972, 485 VISTA volunteers were working in 61 projects throughout the Great Lakes region.

In Illinois, 98 VISTAs were working on thirteen projects, primarily in Chicago and in southern Illinois. Their efforts ranged from community health care projects to economic development, social services, community planning and housing projects. Future plans for Illinois include additional community health care projects, penal reform and counseling assistance for inner city school children.

More than 100 VISTAs were involved in community planning, economic development, education, housing, social services and legal aid projects throughout Ohio. Plans are underway for additional education and migrant projects in the predominantly rural areas of southeast and northwest Ohio.

VISTAs in Minnesota and Wisconsin served in projects as diverse as the unique populations of these states. With about two dozen VISTA projects in operation during FY 72, approximately 200 VISTAs served rural, urban, and Indian communities in projects ranging from rural



A Fellowship Center sponsors a Retired Senior Volunteer Program project where oil painting classes are taught by volunteers.

planning to economic development, education, mental health, legal services, social services, housing, and health.

Indiana's six VISTA projects were divided equally between urban and rural areas. More than fifty volunteers provided assistance in legal services, housing, education, economic development, health, and social services projects. It is hoped that a project for migrant workers in Indianapolis will be inaugurated in the near future.

Michigan's seven VISTA projects with 40 volunteers are located primarily in urban areas throughout the state, but projections for the future include developing at least two new rural projects. Program emphasis in Michigan has been diverse—social services, economic development, education, housing, health, neighborhood planning, and legal aid.

Projected plans for Region V include an increased emphasis on utilizing volunteers' specialized skills to meet the needs of the Great Lakes area. In particular, VISTA plans additional programs for counseling assistance for inner city school children, expanded penal reforms programs, and drug abuse programs.

The first year of operation of the University Year for ACTION in

Region V saw the establishment of three UYA programs with 112 full-time volunteers. UYA volunteers at the University of Wisconsin in Green Bay, Malcolm X College in Chicago, and Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, began working on problems of health, economic development, education, consumer protection, housing and the administration of justice in their areas. The new program attempts to match university resources with community needs to attack problems of poverty, and nowhere is there a more effective example of what can be done than the Kent State UYA project.

One out of five Ohio youths runs into trouble with the law before he reaches 21, and the state has a correspondingly high rate of recidivism. Kent State UYA Volunteers are working with boys from the Fairfield School in Lancaster on an individual basis, helping them make reasonable parole plans, tutoring them, and acting as a liaison between the educational and correctional parts of the program.

Senior citizens in Portage County have few services available to them and a serious transportation problem. Kent State UYA volunteers are organizing a numbr of new programs—meals-on-wheels for shut-ins, a new club for older men, a hot lunch program and classes in nutrition. Kent State professors in gerontology, home economics, and business administration are helping the volunteers achieve their goals.

In McElrath and Skeels, Ohio, both poor black communities, 65% of the homes are dilapidated; in nearby Windham, a poor white community, as much as 80% of the housing is substandard. UYA volunteers worked to help families buy townhouses being built and assisted other families to buy government subsidized homes. Other UYA volunteers embarked on the rehabilitation of existing houses and recruited additional part-time student volunteers from a volunteer-initiated course at Kent State in housing rehabilitation.

SCORE and ACE

Four new SCORE chapters with a total of 35 volunteers opened in Kokomo, Evansville, and South Bend, Indiana, as well as Toledo, Ohio. Thirteen professional associations in Toledo banded together to participate in ACE activities there. The total number of active SCORE chapters is 19 with 858 members.

Older Americans

By the end of fiscal 1972, there were 26 Foster Grandparent programs funded in Region V, providing service opportunities to 873 Foster Grandparents in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

Four RSVP programs were funded in Region V by the end of the fiscal year, with 223 volunteers involved in the program. Additional applications are expected to be funded during an expansion period.

REGION VI

Headquartered in Dallas, ACTION's Region VI covers the five states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana. More than 2100 ACTION volunteers are working in programs intended to meet the diverse needs of the Southwest region's poverty population.

VISTA

Social services and health and nutrition have been the main thrusts of Region VI's 43 VISTA and UYA projects in the past year. The region expects to place additional emphasis on education and manpower, housing, community planning and economic development programs during ACTION's second year.

Nearly a quarter of the 529 VISTA volunteers and 32 UYA volunteers serving in Region VI have scarce or specialized skills, reflecting the growing amount of expertise being made available to poor communities throughout the five states. About half the volunteers are locally recruited persons serving in their home communities.

Typical of the region's skilled volunteers are the four VISTA architects serving with the Community Design Center in San Antonio, Tex. They have been working since March on such varied projects as remodeling unused barracks into classrooms, planning a recreation center and swimming pool, studying the effects of two proposed expressways, planning a community cooperative, helping to design a food carry-out business, and studying the possible use of a library as a black cultural center.

A blind Chicano volunteer is meeting another specialized need in San Antonio: due to his organizing efforts, 15 blind Mexican-Americans are now attending Braille classes.

A Spanish-speaking community in northern New Mexico is benefitting from the service of VISTA volunteers in an economic development program sponsored by the Home Education Livelihood Program (HELP). There, several VISTA volunteers helped a group of families to organize a rabbit-breeding cooperative which is now marketing about 200 rabbits a week in Denver.

In Oklahoma, a VISTA volunteer working with Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity helped launch the Cherokee Boat Service, which rents canoes and flat-bottomed boats, with or without Indian guides, for excursions on the Illinois River.

In Coneta, Okla., VISTA volunteers were requested to fill a special need when the town was willed a building for use as a library. The community collected books and formed a library association, but needed skilled help in running the library. Two VISTA volunteers with backgrounds in library science are now serving with the library and training three community residents to take over when they leave.

In a Jonesboro, Ark. health project, two VISTA volunteers who themselves are recovered alcoholics are helping to rehabilitate alcoholics

A wholesale record dealer is an owner of a small business that receives counseling from an ACE volunteer.

by going into the community to seek out persons reluctant to participate in conventional middle-class oriented treatment programs.

SCORE and ACE

More than 300 SCORE and ACE volunteers are serving in 20 projects in Region VI to help small businessmen with their operating and management problems. The region expects a marked increase in SCORE and ACE activity in the coming year.

Older Americans

In one of the largest regional Foster Grandparent Programs, 719 elderly low-income volunteers are helping to provide personalized care and attention to children in institutions.

About 35 volunteers were serving in the region's first RSVP program at the close of ACTION's first year, with major expansion in programs and volunteer strength planned for the coming year.

REGION VII

It was in Nebraska, one of the four midwestern states which now constitute ACTION's Region VII, that President Nixon first called for an "alliance of the generations" uniting young and older Americans in volunteer service at home and abroad.

The President chose a student-faculty convocation at the University of Nebraska as his forum for unveiling his plan to bring together federal volunteer programs in a new citizens service corps, ACTION.

Now, at the close of ACTION's first year, 1182 volunteers of all ages and walks of life are making the "alliance of the generations" a reality in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas.

VISTA

The 294 VISTA volunteers in Region VII are serving in 29 projects intended to help eliminate poverty in rural and urban communities. An additional 88 UYA volunteers are active in the region under the sponsorship of the University of Missouri in St. Louis and the Lincoln, Omaha and medical school campuses of the University of Nebraska.

Missouri alone has 91 volunteers engaged in seven projects throughout the state. One such project is in Hayti, an unincorporated black community of 2,000 persons where a VISTA volunteer has helped form a community development corporation to set up a municipal structure for the town. The volunteer has conducted population and physical characteristics surveys and is involved in the renovation of an old building as a community and youth center.

In Haywood City, another black community without basic municipal services, a VISTA volunteer helped in obtaining county funds to purchase a dump truck and tractor needed for local improvements. The volunteer, affiliated with the Missouri Associated Migrant Opportunity Services, also helped to arrange the donation of a 500-gallon fire truck to the town.

Iowa's 66 VISTA volunteers are serving with nine projects in programs tailored to the needs of the communities where they work. Volunteers with the South Central Iowa Community Action Program, for example, work in a heavily rural area where 45 per cent of the families have annual incomes under $3,000 and the largest town has a population of 5,000. The volunteers have helped local communities in the four-county area set up needed programs for community participation, organized senior citizen forums in each county and initiated meals-on-wheels programs for elderly shut-ins. They have also started community tutoring projects and assisted with youth counseling services.

On Des Moines' northeast side, a VISTA volunteer providing liaison between an elementary school and its students' parents started a school breakfast project for the many children she found were coming to class hungry.

Another volunteer worked with inmates of the Polk County Jail who had not received the bail hearings to which they were entitled by state law. As a result of her efforts, all inmates charged with misdemeanors are receiving their hearings and 20 volunteers recruited by this VISTA volunteer are monitoring the courts to insure that proper legal procedures are followed.

The seven projects served by 74 VISTA volunteers in Nebraska cover a wide range of concerns, from improved education and employment opportunities for rural Mexican-American communities in the far west area of the state to education and health problems in Omaha's near north side black ghetto.

There are 63 VISTA volunteers serving in six projects in Kansas. They include a large contingent of 24 volunteers serving with the Wichita Area Community Action Program who have developed a neighborhood health clinic, two senior citizen clubs, a legal education program and tutoring programs for children.

VISTA volunteers are also working at Turner House in Kansas City to involve young blacks in cultural programs. One offshoot of their work is a first-rate jazz ensemble which performs throughout the metropolitan area and provides an important contribution to the cultural life of the city.

SCORE and ACE

SCORE and ACE volunteers are active in each of the four states in Region VII. By the end of ACTION's first year, 471 volunteers organized in 20 chapters were counseling small and minority-owned businesses on all aspects of business operation and management.

Older Americans

Most of Region VII's 236 Foster Grandparents are serving in institutions for mentally retarded children in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

The region also has 93 RSVP volunteers helping local community agencies and organizations to meet their volunteer manpower needs.

REGION VIII

More than 900 ACTION volunteers serve the six Region VIII states of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

VISTA

Region VIII's 195 VISTA volunteers and 45 UYA volunteers include 78 locally recruited volunteers serving their home communities.

One of the largest projects served by VISTA is the Southern Colorado Comprehensive Center in Pueblo, Colorado. Thirty volunteers, including 13 community volunteers are working in this educational project to help poor youngsters become more involved and interested in their education both in and out of school. The volunteers are also encouraging the students' families to take a more active and productive role in community decisions affecting school children and their parents.

In Salt Lake City, Utah, eight VISTA volunteers are assisting the Jefferson Free School in providing educational skills and enrichment to drop-outs and adults through evening classes five days a week. One of the volunteers, who is blind, also devotes considerable time to the Center for the Blind in Salt Lake City.

Twelve volunteers are helping the Federation of Southern Colorado Peoples' Enterprises in Antonito, Colo., guide three hog farrowing and finishing cooperatives toward economic self-sufficiency.

The assistance given by VISTA volunteers to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North and South Dakota is an outstanding example of the work of VISTA on reservations in Region VIII.

The tribe, which recently received $3.5 million in grants for housing and economic development projects, was the first tribe to sign a Rural Development agreement with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. A VISTA volunteer is working with seven district planning commissions to form a tribal advisory council for the projects.

Another VISTA with a degree in electrical engineering helped write the reservation's first housing code, which was adopted by the tribal council. A $200,000 project has been launched in one of the reservation districts to rewire and insulate houses and install new water pumps to bring the homes up to the housing code standards.

Other volunteers are working with tribal educators to draw up the curriculum for a new $20 million school complex and assisting the tribe in reacquiring reservation land lost in the past through land sales. A tribal newspaper has also been established.

UYA volunteers from North Dakota State University are assisting the state's four Indian reservations with economic development, community planning, education and manpower programs. UYA volunteers from the University of Colorado are serving at the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota in education, economic development, social services and health programs. A major goal is the expansion of both a community college at Pine Ridge and learning centers for high school drop-outs and problem learners.

When heavy floods struck Rapid City, S.D. in June, ACTION volunteers proved they could respond with speed and compassion to an emergency situation.

Within hours after the flood disaster became known, the Region VIII staff began a stand-by mobilization of VISTA volunteers throughout the region and offered ACTION's services to the South Dakota governor. Volunteers provided sustained assistance directly to the disaster scene

Fixing donated toys is a happy and rewarding way to spend retirement years, according to RSVP volunteers.

while others helped Denver agencies with emergency food and clothing collections.

A total of 40 volunteers requested by the governor of South Dakota went to work in Rapid City in a host of emergency jobs—funeral and welfare arrangements, loading and unloading trucks, clean-up and building operations, transporting families to assistance centers, cooking in the community kitchen and providing legal counsel. The volunteers served with distinction in this first test of ACTION's disaster relief capabilities.

SCORE and ACE

At the close of the year 392 SCORE and ACE volunteers organized in 14 chapters were counseling small businessmen throughout Region VIII. The region anticipates increased SCORE and ACE activity in the coming year.

Older Americans

[illegible]TION's first year saw the expansion of the Foster Grandparent Pro[illegible] in Denver and the introduction of a new Foster Grandparent Pro[illegible] on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. A total of 296 volunteers in this popular ACTION program were active at the end of fiscal year 1972.

With 41 RSVP volunteers at work in community agencies in North Dakota and Montana at the close of the year, the RSVP program looks to major expansion under recent development grants to Colorado, Utah, Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming.

REGION IX

With headquarters in San Francisco, ACTION's Region IX spans mainland and Pacific islands.

The full array of ACTION domestic programs is operating in Region IX in California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Guam and American Samoa. By the close of ACTION's first year, 1,650 volunteers were serving throughout the far-flung region.

VISTA

A total of 251 VISTA and 133 UYA volunteers are serving with sponsoring community organizations in Region IX to attack the problems of poverty on many fronts.

An example of fruitful VISTA activity is the San Francisco Bail Project, which operated as a VISTA demonstration project for five years and is now administered by the city of San Francisco and the California Council on Criminal Justice. The project secured the release of 11,876 persons from jail on their own recognizance, saving the city an estimated $330,000 a year on custodial costs. Only 3.1 per cent of those released failed to appear in court.

Twelve highly skilled VISTA volunteers with master's degrees in business administration helped the San Francisco Local Development Corporation establish four minority-owned and operated businesses. The new businesses include a suburban bus company with a fleet of 35 buses and a guard service employing 120 persons.

In Visalia, 18 VISTA volunteers assisted a self-help enterprise to build 40 new homes and start construction on nine others during the past year. The volunteers also started a tutorial program for 20 high school and 60 pre-school students and helped establish a Spanish-language community newspaper for Mexican-American residents.

Five VISTA volunteers are serving with Santa Clara County Legal Services, which increased its caseload from 6,000 to 10,000 during the past year. Volunteer lawyers are also working with the Western Center on Law and Poverty, which supports anti-poverty legal services programs in 11 southern California counties.

In Nevada volunteers working with the Intertribal Council Project helped high school students improve their grades beyond the 2.2 average required for eligibility for other Indian assistance programs. Volunteers helped the Economic Opportunity Board of Clark County enroll senior citizens in the surplus commodity distribution program and start three food-buying cooperatives.

In Arizona, volunteers recruited hundreds of students for the Pima County Adult Basic Education Program in Tucson. Among the students are 50 inmates of the Pima County Jail, thanks to a program developed by volunteers. In isolated Casa Grande, 13 volunteers are working in family development at the experimental Arizona Job College.

Across the Pacific Ocean, VISTA volunteers in Hawaii provided job training for 50 patients at a mental hospital and helped find jobs for most of those released. In other programs, volunteers established a food cooperative serving hundreds of poor families, helped set up a community newspaper, and developed group homes for runaway children.

In American Samoa volunteers have concentrated on construction of water supply systems to provide clean drinking water, and development of a local fishing industry.

Students at four colleges in Region IX are serving as UYA volunteers.

The 25 UYA volunteers from Cochise College in Douglas, Ariz., are working with 40 families on interrelated health, education and employment problems.

The 48 UYA volunteers from Pepperdine College in Los Angeles serve in a variety of projects, including counseling teenagers, job placement aid, legal counseling, consumer protection and education, and low-income housing. Four of the volunteers serving with the Spastic Children Foundation have recruited more than 150 part-time community volunteers to work with the children.

At Pitzer College in Pomona, 30 UYA volunteers have established programs in pre-school education, drug abuse counseling and low-income housing.

The 30 UYA volunteers from Johnston College of Redlands University in Redlands are active in diverse fields such as youth probation counseling, drug abuse prevention, economic development, low-income housing, and pre-school and elementary education.

SCORE and ACE

The approximately 400 SCORE and 400 ACE volunteers active in Region IX are counseling about 800 members of the small business community each month in aspects of record keeping, accounting, financial management, marketing and merchandising. About half the small firms served by SCORE and ACE volunteers are retail businesses and a third are small service industries. The remainder are manufacturing and other small businesses.

Older Americans

Approximately 570 institutionalized children and youth are receiving companionship, guidance and personal attention from the 271 Foster Grandparents serving at 15 sites within Region IX. The volunteers are serving at institutions in three states, California, Nevada and Hawaii.

A wide variety of community organizations in San Diego are benefiting from the services of 181 RSVP volunteers. Volunteers at 53 sites are tutoring elementary school children, working with patients in a suicide prevention program, planning and serving meals in a hospital, assisting with gift shop and occupational therapy duties at a mental hospital, serving as bilingual interpreters for low-income persons, and performing clerical tasks for social agencies.

REGION X

ACTION's Region X, headquartered in Seattle, covers the northwestern states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

In Alaska largest state in the Union, fewer than a dozen of the 178 native villages are on any road system and only 23 have telephone service. The average trip to a village for an ACTION program supervisor is 300 to 400 miles round trip by plane.

Approximately 1600 volunteers are serving throughout Region X in the full complement of ACTION domestic programs.

VISTA

The 250 VISTA volunteers and 148 UYA volunteers at work in Region X are working in projects tailored to the needs of the community they serve.

In Alaska, for example, Region X stresses the importance of providing Indians and Eskimos with the assistance they need to help themselves as well as the necessity of leaving well-trained native residents in the villages to carry on programs after VISTA leaves. Accordingly, 45 volunteers—4[illegible] of them locally recruited volunteers—are working with the Division of Vocational and Adult Education to resolve the problems of adult illiteracy within their own villages.

In Nampa, Idaho, six VISTA volunteers, including a registered nurse and a pharmacist, are serving at a community health clinic they helped to establish to provide health care to low-income families. An old building was refurbished for the clinic and stocked with surplus medical equipment from other government agencies such as the Army Reserve, National Guard and General Services Administration.

Other volunteers are doing extensive work with Chicano residents of southern Idaho in the areas of legal aid, welfare rights, health, and education advisory groups.

In western Oregon volunteers have helped develop a novel plan to provide supplemental and full-time income for poor families—a dairy goat cooperative. The volunteers are assisting the 110 families who belong to the cooperative establish markets for goat milk, cheese, hide and fertilizer. The region is working with SCORE and ACE to provide an experienced business volunteer to help the cooperative in marketing and management.

In Sumner, Wash., volunteers are serving in an innovative "House My People" self-help housing program for low-income persons. Eleven homes have been completed and about 40 are under construction as the poor build their own homes under provisions of the FHA self-help housing act. The volunteers are involved in every step of the program, from on-site carpentry to counseling families with personal problems.

Ten community VISTA volunteers of Indian descent are working on seven reservations in Washington and Oregon to help combat the problems of chronic alcoholism, high suicide rates and poverty.

UYA projects are under way at three colleges in Region X: Western Washington State College in Bellingham, Eastern Washington State College in Cheney, and Idaho State University in Pocatello. Health, education, administration of justice and social services are the concerns of UYA volunteers from Eastern Washington State College, who serve with 34 sponsoring community agencies.

SCORE and ACE

Region X has 435 SCORE and ACE volunteers, organized in 5 chapters, at work assisting small and minority-owned enterprises with their operating and management problems. The region is working to involve SCORE and ACE volunteers with other ACTION volunteer projects so that non-profit organizations may benefit from their business talents and expertise.

Older Americans

At the close of ACTION's first year, Region X's 287 Foster Grandparents were working exclusively with mentally retarded children. Plans are under way to extend the volunteers' unique personal care, attention and guidance to physically handicapped children.

In Eugene, Ore., 477 RSVP volunteers are providing needed volunteer manpower to 45 local organizations and agencies. Their assignments include working in hospitals and nursing homes, teaching classes, and serving with the public health and the parks and recreation departments. Another RSVP project with a targeted volunteer strength of 300 was getting under way in Vancouver, Wash., at the close of the fiscal year.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Office of Administration and Finance (A&F) has the unsung but vital task of assuring ACTION's smooth internal functioning and keeping its costs within the agency's fiscal restrictions.

During ACTION's first year, A&F successfully integrated the newly merged components of ACTION into a unified administrative system and achieved cost savings far beyond its $941,000 goal. Actual savings were nearly $1.5 million.

A summary of A&F's achievements indicates the magnitude of the tasks faced by the office when ACTION was established.

VISTA accounting and payroll operations were merged with those of the Peace Corps, and an expanded and more responsive automated accounting system set up to better meet subsequent budgetary needs and analyses. New financial management reports were designed and an information delivery system was established to promptly communicate financial data needed by agency managers.

A major effort of the procurement division was to save funds through greater use of competitive contract awards. Today, with few exceptions, all new ACTION procurements are awarded competitively. The division has completed 39 separate competitive procurements representing $8.7 million since July, 1971.

A&F also closed more than 225 inactive contracts during ACTION's first year. Its review of contractual funding resulted in the recovery of about $500,000 for reprogramming and support purposes.

A&F published a definitive grants management guide for ACTION grantees and domestic and overseas personnel. It also prepared an internal procedures manual to assist personnel in the negotiation, award and administration of grants within the headquarters and domestic regional offices.

To meet an anticipated 60 per cent increase in the computer workload, A&F augmented its computer capabilities with high-speed tape and disc drives and an additional memory capacity. It also increased its use of microfilm at an annual savings of $35,000.

Upon ACTION's creation A&F launched a publications program to develop and disseminate personnel directives, policies and procedures in line with civil service regulations. Eight major policy and procedural statements were released and 12 were in final stages of development. A&F also undertook an agency-wide effort to classify all positions in accordance with Civil Service Commission standards.

A&F took precise inventories of domestic and overseas ACTION property for all ACTION grantees and all but 15 country offices. It is working to establish a continuing process of property surveillance.

Also inventoried were all existing publications, posters, forms and envelopes in order to identify current and obsolete forms. More than 800 outdated Peace Corps and VISTA forms were eliminated, freeing more than 1,400 square feet of warehouse space.

A variety of improvements in telecommunications resulted both in speedier and higher quality service and in annual savings of more than $240,000.

Greater use of competitive air travel charter contracts and other improved travel and transportation operations were introduced by A&F. As a result, ACTION is saving $600,000 a year in domestic and overseas travel expenses for volunteers, trainees and staff members.

A major task handled by A&F in July and August, 1971 was the acquisition of 43,000 square feet of space needed to accommodate the OEO, SBA, HUD and HEW employees transferred to ACTION upon its creation. A&F planned, allocated and managed the movement of approximately 700 employees into the three buildings now occupied by the agency. It also planned and attended to the opening of ACTION's ten domestic regional offices throughout the country.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS PLACEMENT

At the time of ACTION's creation, the formerly separate volunteer recruitment, selection and placement activities of the Peace Corps and VISTA were combined in the new Office of Citizens Placement (OCP).

Perhaps the most dramatic and visible effects of the merger of volunteer programs into ACTION are illustrated by OCP's accomplishments during its first year.

Despite an overall budget reduction of 24 per cent and a staff reduction of 30 per cent, OCP reported a 21 per cent increase in total applications for the Peace Corps and VISTA in fiscal 1972. At the same time, the cost of recruiting and processing an applicant for the Peace Corps decreased by 19 per cent and for VISTA by 16 per cent.

In addition to these economies of scale, OCP successfully sought out increasing numbers of applicants with rare or scarce skills needed by host countries overseas and in low-income communities at home. Applicants from the professional services increased by 19 per cent, the skilled trades by 14 per cent, education by 12 per cent, and agriculture by 7 per cent.

Cooperation within a single organization instead of competition between two separate volunteer programs accounts for the improved quantity and quality of volunteer applications. A sharing of their recruitment and placement experiences and know-how helped OCP produce last year's 27,000 applications for the Peace Corps and 22,000 applications for VISTA.

An example of sharing is the single volunteer application form developed by OCP for the Peace Corps, VISTA and other ACTION full-time volunteer programs. The single form saves time, paperwork and red tape for both ACTION and the applicant.

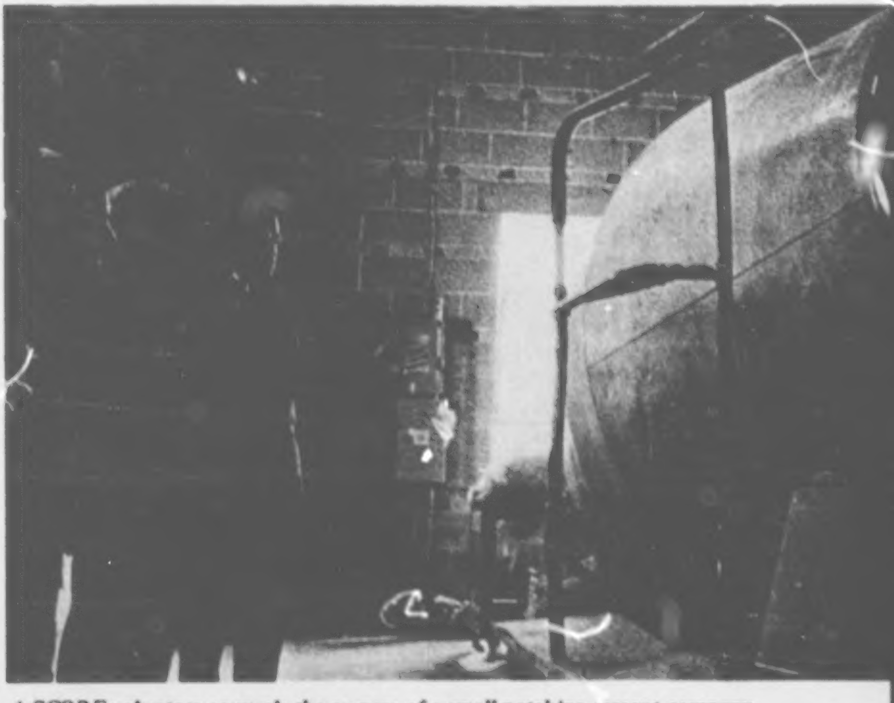
OCP's recruitment efforts have been both broad-based and specific. An on-going general campaign is conducted through various media and institutions to keep the public aware of the need for volunteers and the opportunities for volunteer services available through ACTION. More specific campaigns are conducted within professional organizations, unions, schools and other institutions to contact and attract prospective volunteers with needed skills and technical or professional backgrounds.

During ACTION's first year, OCP placed heavy reliance on direct mail, poster tear-off cards, media coverage and face-to-face recruitment. In addition, university intern programs were conducted to help provide and train groups of specially skilled or minority applicants during their senior year for future Peace Corps service.

OCP also worked to increase the participation of minority group members in ACTION volunteer service. During fiscal 1972 the number of minority applicants increased by 72 per cent for the Peace Corps and 30 per cent for VISTA. 16% of all trainees were minority group members.

The merger of the Peace Corps and VISTA into ACTION has resulted in time, financial and personnel savings in the processing of volunteer applications. While handling a 20 per cent increase in applications during ACTION's first year, OCP's processing division reduced its personnel by 16 per cent and its operating budget by 8 per cent. The time required to clear a VISTA application for placement consideration was reduced by two to three weeks.

OCP's evaluation and placement unit has the task of reconciling the



A SCORE volunteer counsels the owners of a small patching cement company in Philadelphia, Penna.

supply of available and qualified applicants with the demand for volunteers from host communities and countries. Individual applicants are matched with specific programs and jobs which can best utilize their skills and backgrounds.

In the past year OCP filled such unusual requests as a vampire bat ecologist for British Honduras, an instructor in plant physiology for Kenya, an animal traction expert for Dahomey and combine operators for India.

In other unusual matches a former alcoholic was assigned to a VISTA business program in the West, where he will also work in alcoholic rehabilitation efforts; a sanitary engineer was found to help Michigan communities plan safe drinking water supplies; a cattle expert was assigned to conduct a demographic cattle survey among the nomads of Cameroon; and six applicants with extensive Boy Scout and leadership experience were selected to help set up Scout troops in Ecuador.

One of the initial purposes of ACTION was to enable dedicated volunteers who successfully completed service in one volunteer program to bring their experience, insight and motivation to another ACTION program. Although the consecutive service program is relatively new, more than 175 volunteers have expressed interest and more than 80 have applied to OCP to join a second volunteer program upon completion of their present assignments.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

The Office of Congressional Affairs is the unit of ACTION responsible for daily liaison and communication of information between ACTION and members of Congress and Congressional committees. The office works with and assists 13 committees and subcommittees which have jurisdiction over ACTION programs.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel of ACTION is responsible for the establishment, direction and coordination of all legal activities and functions of the agency. The office provides legal services to ACTION's director, deputy director, associate and regional directors, all other office heads of the headquarters and regional staffs, and to overseas representatives.

Its responsibilities include the preparation of legislation pertaining to ACTION programs, interpretation of existing legislation and regulations, and provision of advice on all legal questions arising in the course of ACTION business.

Accordingly, the merger of separate component programs into ACTION through Reorganization Plan No. 1 and subsequent policy interpretations and legislation were the dominant concern of the Office of General Counsel during ACTION's first year.

OFFICE OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

The Office of Minority Affairs is the unit of ACTION charged with implementation of Public Law 92–261, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.

The monitoring of ACTION employment practices is only one facet of the Office of Minority Affairs' activities under the Equal Employment Opportunity Act. The office is also working to ensure a fair share of contracts and grants for minority owned and operated enterprises, and upward mobility and career development for women and minorities on the ACTION staff. In addition, the office monitors voluntarism among minorities and serves as a resource for minority recruitment.

ACTION's minority employment record outranks all other federal agencies in all grades from entry to executive levels. The 1,421 ACTION staff members in 1971 included 474 minority persons, or 33.4 percent of the employee strength. Among them were 101 minority persons in key executive positions.

The Office of Minority Affairs also oversees ACTION's participation in the Federal Women's Program instituted ". . . for the development and implementation of a positive and continuing program to achieve equal opportunity for women in every personnel management policy and practice including recruitment, selection, placement, counseling, training, career development and promotion."

ACTION's staff in 1971 included 604 women, or more than 40 percent of the total number of employees. The women employees included 92 in key positions.

The Office of Minority Affairs has a Federal Women's Advisory Committee which meets on a regular basis to discuss the problems and achievements of women in ACTION.

Discrimination on grounds of sex, race, color, religion or national origin is forbidden, as is discrimination due to political affiliation, age, marital status or physical handicap. A well-defined series of complaint steps is available for employees who feel they have encountered such discrimination.

The Office of Minority Affairs has conducted seminars at staff orientation sessions at ACTION headquarters in Washington and in the domestic regional offices to acquaint staff members with the total Equal Employment Opportunity/Federal Women's Program. The office interviews all women and minority candidates for positions above GS–12 or FSR 4 and hopes in the future to interview all women and minority candidates for GS–9 or FSR 7 positions and above.

In the area of contract compliance, the office is devising a procedure to review the awarding of all contracts and grants to ensure that minority enterprises receive a fair share. The office participates in the White House Task Force on Procurement and in the White House Task Force on Education and Training for Minority Business Enterprises.

In a continuing effort to attract women and minorities as ACTION volunteers, specialized posters have been distributed and taped interviews with minority volunteers have been produced and disseminated to radio stations across the country. Radio and television appearances have been arranged for minority persons in key ACTION positions.

In addition, the office's community liaison division works to inform the community about ACTION programs and keep abreast of community needs and resources.

OFFICE OF POLICY AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Office of Policy & Program Development (OPPD) has the task of conceiving and testing new ways in which volunteers can make significant contributions toward solving social problems. OPPD develops innovative volunteer programs and operates them on an experimental basis until their feasibility and effectiveness are established.

One such program is University Year for ACTION (UYA), inaugurated early in ACTION's first year as a pilot program at ten colleges and universities. Originally suggested by ACTION Director Joe Blatchford in a commencement address at Bowling Green State University, UYA set out to test whether institutions of higher learning could develop off-campus anti-poverty programs of academic and social merit and grant credit to students who volunteered to serve full-time for a year.

UYA had grown to a nationwide program enrolling 1,000 students on 26 campuses by the end of fiscal 1972. Serving in a variety of projects sponsored by local community organizations, UYA volunteers have demonstrated their ability to make a significant contribution to bettering the lives of the poor. The colleges have shown their willingness to bring their full resources to bear on the problems of poverty.

Equally important, UYA has demonstrated that colleges and universities can respond to students' demands for an education that is relevant to the needs and concerns of the larger world beyond the campus.

Having proven its validity, UYA has become a permanent ACTION program. Effective July 10, 1972, Director Blatchford ordered it transferred from the OPPD testing arena to ACTION's Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations, where on-going domestic programs are administered.

Another new approach to voluntarism being tested by OPPD is the Cooperative Volunteer Program launched late in fiscal 1972. The program provides skilled volunteer talent, drawn from the pool of Peace Corps and VISTA applications, to community-based sponsoring organizations.

The sponsors pay direct volunteer support costs of approximately $4,300 a year for each volunteer recruited, selected and placed by ACTION. ACTION has invited approximately 2,000 organizations to submit program proposals specifying clearly defined roles for skilled volunteers.

Seven cooperative volunteer programs are currently under way in such diverse fields as curriculum enrichment, early childhood development and solid waste recycling.

Another OPPD program is helping to press military manpower and materials into service in the war against poverty. ACTION is identifying anti-poverty uses activities for them and working to speed the use of their resources for low-income communities.

OPPD also initiated a "Trash Is Cash" solid waste recycling and environmental education program in New York City and helped design a pilot summer work-study program on environmental problems for college students in Seattle, Wash.

Working with the National Center for Voluntary Action, OPPD initiated an ACTION survey of the pre-retirement counseling programs of several hundred large businesses as a recruitment source for Older Americans Volunteer Programs.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Peace Corps and VISTA had earned wide public recognition and support at the time of ACTION's creation, while the agency's other component programs were relatively unknown. The Office of Public Affairs was faced with the challenge of building public awareness and understanding of a brand new federal agency, building on and sustaining public identification of the Peace Corps and VISTA, and introducing ACTION's other programs to a wider national audience.

To lay the foundation for effective communications, the Office of Public Affairs undertook a major reorganization. A news bureau, audio-visual division and advertising division were established to better serve the information needs of the public as well as provide needed recruitment support. Public affairs officers were recruited for each of the 10 ACTION domestic regions.

A total communications effort was mounted to identify ACTION as the national focal point for voluntary service. Director Blatchford personally spearheaded the campaign through interviews and newsmaking public appearances, while new national radio and television advertising, posters, brochures and other recruitment materials drew the public eye to ACTION. News and feature stories about ACTION volunteers were generated to provide a steady stream of information about ACTION programs and accomplishments.

During fall, 1971, for example, the Office of Public Affairs helped arrange a series of briefings for the Director with reporters and columnists to explain the purposes and goals of ACTION. During the Big Cities campaign from December through February, members of the public affairs staff assisted the Director and key ACTION executives in briefing newspaper editorial boards and radio-TV appearances in 37 cities. The campaign resulted in stories in 75 newspapers, more than 42 television hours, and 22 radio hours of exposure for ACTION.

In preparation for a major UYA news conference in November, which drew more than 30 reporters and education writers, the public affairs and UYA staffs prepared 4,000 press kits with full information on UYA colleges, volunteers, grants and volunteer projects for distribution to editorial writers, education writers and radio-TV news directors. Interviews and feature stories arranged by the Office of Public Affairs helped focus public attention on UYA's innovative approach to volunteer service.

Factsheets on all ACTION programs involving the elderly were prepared in advance of the White House Conference on Aging and mailed to 1,000 newspapers. Local newspaper editors were personally contacted to encourage them to report and write about Older Americans programs in their geographic areas.

The Peace Corps budget crisis pointed up the need for a broader and more effective information program. Members of Congress made it clear that they and their constituents wanted more and continuing information about the work of the Peace Corps.

In response, the public affairs staff briefed correspondents from major newspapers and wire services and distributed background material on the budget crisis to 1,000 newspaper editors. Numerous appearances on national television programs were arranged for the Director, and production of "hometowner" stories on individual Peace Corps volunteers was stepped up for local newspapers. The national publicity generated an extraordinary amount of press coverage and supporting editorials in more than 400 newspapers.

Special emphasis was given throughout the year to setting up news backgrounders, including successful meetings with reporters for black and Spanish newspapers.

The news bureau also answered numerous press inquiries about ACTION programs, publicized appointments of new agency officials, and issued press releases announcing ACTION grants for new and continuing volunteer programs. Seven editions of the ACTION News Digest were published in fiscal 1972 to keep staff abreast of press coverage of ACTION programs.

The public affairs advertising staff provided support for ACTION recruitment drives and developed national radio and television public service spots to promote awareness of ACTION.

Within months of ACTION's creation, the advertising group developed posters, displays and radio and television ads for the fall, 1971 recruitment drive—the first joint effort undertaken by the Peace Corps and VISTA under ACTION. Recruitment brochures focusing on skilled volunteers were published, and an ACTION information kit compiled to tell the agency's story in one package. Additional radio and television advertising materials were distributed throughout the year. Equally important, the public affairs staff instituted procedures for working with stations to increase the use of ACTION public service advertising materials.

A measure of the increased press interest in ACTION and the information being made available to the public is the quantity of clippings received through the Office of Public Affairs' clipping service. In fiscal 1971, prior to the establishment of ACTION, Peace Corps clippings totaled 6,982. During ACTION's first year, the clippings totaled 11,516 —about 75 per cent higher than the preceding year.

Nationally significant ACTION news events were carried by the wire services or major newspapers with their own news services and widely reported in local newspapers. Among them were the launching of ACTION, the new UYA program, the Big Cities campaign by ACTION officials, and the Peace Corps budget crisis.

The Office of Public Affairs also established a minority communications support program and provided liaison with other government information offices. In support of the Freedom of Information Act, it responded voluntarily to requests for classification of evaluation reports and briefed other ACTION offices on the public's right of access to information.

The School Partnership Program, a part of the Office of Public Affairs, is the only fund-raising element directly supporting international operations in ACTION. During ACTION's first year it authorized $307,946 for community development projects spearheaded by Peace Corps volunteers, and received contributions of $204,769 from schools, churches and civic groups. The largest authorization of $32,000 will pay for construction materials for 80 wells in Upper Volta.

To increase media awareness of the program, 200 radio and 84 television public service spots were produced and distributed to active fund-raising groups. Public service advertisements were also prepared and distributed to student, education and civic magazines.

A total of 495 fund-raising groups participated in the School Partnership Program in fiscal 1972. By the close of the year 259 had completed their fund-raising efforts and 236 were still engaged in raising money to help support volunteer projects overseas.

OFFICE OF STAFF PLACEMENT AND TRAINING

ACTION's formation meant a major challenge for the Office of Staff Placement and Training (OSP): the staffing of a new agency with qualified and capable personnel in Washington, in the domestic regions, and around the world.

OSP's professional recruiters did more than meet the challenge. In domestic staffing, OSP set a recruitment record for federal agencies. In less than a year, OSP filled all top level positions in Washington, all ten regional directors, most of their deputies, and numbers of supporting staff.

On the international side, OSP filled Peace Corps country directorships in more than half the Peace Corps host countries within a matter of months.

OSP met another deadline by staffing the entire Older Americans program in Washington in a few months. Furthermore, OSP's recruitment efforts have produced a staff with outstanding percentages of women, ethnic and minority persons in key positions.

The OSP operations section processed about 1,500 resumes per month, while the training division provided orientation and training to all new employees. The personnel division exercised direct responsibility for all GS 12 and lower positions, in addition to handling grievances, adverse actions, employee relation positions, classification, policy issuances and personnel security.

The special projects section of OSP maintained communications with Congress, the Administration and other organizations, generating good will which helped see ACTION through such crises as the Peace Corps budget cutback.

Having accomplished its mission, OSP has divided its components among other ACTION offices and no longer exists in its original form. Its staff recruitment section remains, however, to fill vacancies occuring within the agency. Its field and Washington-based recruiters have developed sources throughout the country in the business, government, minority and ethnic communities in order to make available an even greater cross section and number of high-level candidates to ACTION.

OFFICE OF VOLUNTARY ACTION LIAISON

The Office of Voluntary Action Liaison (OVAL) has four major functions: to provide career counseling and job placement services to former ACTION volunteers, to stimulate voluntary action programs in the private sector, to promote voluntarism among government employees and encourage federal agencies to utilize community volunteer sources in mutually beneficial on-going programs, and to implement OVAL programs in ACTION's ten domestic regions.

During ACTION's first year, approximately 15 to 20 returned volun-

A UYA volunteer is assigned to the Neighborhood Friendship Program in Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he organises youth and adult recreation activities.

teers per week, or 900 per year, visited OVAL for career counseling. Another 1,000 former volunteers sought OVAL services by telephone. The office also received about 70 letters per week from former volunteers seeking information and assistance.

OVAL's experiences indicate that returned volunteers need special help in two areas: job-finding techniques in today's rapidly changing world of work, and employer recognition of the skills developed during volunteer service. Accordingly, OVAL has developed tape cassettes and a workbook adapted to the special needs of Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers to assist them in selling themselves to potential employers, and numerous reports to assist the returned volunteer in academic, professional and technical areas of change that occurred during their tenure of volunteer service. New emphasis is being placed on career assistance to the VISTA volunteer four months prior to termination from service.

Many other steps have been taken to help volunteers find employment. OVAL has published and distributed to volunteers a self-help booklet, *Go Hire Yourself an Employer,* and prepared an industry-oriented brochure stressing the advantages of hiring former volunteers. The office reached a cooperative agreement with the Human Resources Development Institute of the AFL–CIO which extends the labor organization's job placement services to disadvantaged and unemployed former volunteers.

OVAL's Career Library was professionally catalogued and upgraded. To update its records on the needs and aspirations of volunteers, OVAL also circulated a comprehensive questionnaire to 34,400 former Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers.

The returns resulted in the hiring of a full-time staff member to search out job opportunities for former volunteers. In response to the questionnaires, OVAL also expanded its job bulletin, *Hotline,* from two to four pages and stepped up publication from one to at least three issues per week. *Hotline* is mailed to 11,000 former volunteers.

In October 1971, OVAL began publication of *Transition,* a monthly magazine containing news and feature stories of interest to former volunteers. With a circulation of 18,000, the magazine focuses on job and educational opportunities and encourages former volunteers to continue their concern for mankind through involvement in community service programs.

OVAL also began updating its list of schools and colleges which give academic credit for volunteer service. This ongoing project will spell out, for the first time, the exact nature of the academic credit and the courses of study to which it applies for the benefit of former volunteers.

To encourage increased voluntarism among government employees, OVAL sponsored conferences with other federal agencies and departments to discuss and develop methods of promoting voluntary action programs. It also instituted awards programs to honor federal employees making outstanding volunteer contributions to their communities.

The OVAL staff also conducted research on a project intended to develop community-based programs utilizing volunteer services and financed by the private business sector. Each program proposal was tailored to interest a particular business and combat the most pressing community need in the firm's principal sales market or plant location. The OVAL director secured the support of a major oil company for such a program, a vermin control project in the New York City area.

OVAL achieved another goal when, in June, a staff member in each ACTION regional office received the additional task of carrying out OVAL regional programs.

A Foster Grandparent cuddles a small patient at Houston's Ben Taub Hospital. She is one of 48 volunteers in the Houston Foster Grandparent Program.

VISTA STATE SUMMARY

(Volunteers Active as of June 30, 1972)

STATE	Volunteers From: NATIONALLY RECRUITED	LOCALLY RECRUITED	TOTAL
Alabama	11	2	13
Alaska	10	45	55
Arizona	10	14	24
Arkansas	1	51	52
California	262	91	353
Colorado	36	26	62
Connecticut	57	12	69
Delaware	8	14	22
Washington, D. C.	11	21	32
Florida	42	14	56
Georgia	7	1	8
Hawaii	5	5	10
Idaho	11	4	15
Illinois	116	32	148
Indiana	38	8	46
Iowa	41	25	66
Kansas	14	9	23
Kentucky	11	13	24
Louisiana	12	9	21
Maine	15	44	59
Maryland	39	20	59
Massachusetts	101	119	220
Michigan	76	12	88
Minnesota	70	39	109
Mississippi	0	0	0
Missouri	43	20	63
Montana	12	16	28

Volunteers Serving In:			
NATIONALLY RECRUITED	LOCALLY RECRUITED	TOTAL	SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS
49	2	51	4
24	45	69	4
28	20	48	5
45	57	102	11
65	90	155	18
44	26	70	7
2	12	14	3
20	14	34	2
15	21	36	4
73	15	88	7
12	1	13	1
17	5	22	3
30	4	34	5
68	30	98	13
48	8	57	6
41	25	66	9
54	9	63	9
29	13	42	4
24	9	33	2
8	45	53	1
31	19	50	5
36	120	156	17
29	11	40	7
46	40	86	12
0	0	0	0
68	23	91	7
34	16	50	7

(continued on pages 96, 97)

VISTA STATE SUMMARY

(Volunteers Active as of June 30, 1972)

(continued)

STATE	Volunteers From: NATIONALLY RECRUITED	LOCALLY RECRUITED	TOTAL
Nebraska	21	15	36
Nevada	3	8	11
New Hampshire	12	15	27
New Jersey	71	48	119
New Mexico	6	44	50
New York	227	114	341
North Carolina	16	9	25
North Dakota	13	1	14
Ohio	81	34	115
Oklahoma	14	28	42
Oregon	43	13	56
Pennsylvania	121	64	185
Rhode Island	9	34	43
South Carolina	7	11	18
South Dakota	5	10	15
Tennessee	17	35	52
Texas	58	138	196
Utah	8	3	11
Vermont	8	28	36
Virginia	29	17	46
Washington	84	28	112
West Virginia	5	11	16
Wisconsin	57	47	104
Wyoming	1	-	1
Puerto Rico	12	199	211
Virgin Islands	1	12	13
Guam	0	0	0
American Samoa	1	1	2
Other	3	1	4
TOTAL	1992	1634	3626

Volunteers Serving In:			
NATIONALLY RECRUITED	LOCALLY RECRUITED	TOTAL	SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS
59	15	74	7
12	8	20	4
18	16	34	2
20	51	71	7
30	37	67	5
154	109	263	27
35	9	44	4
13	-	13	1
68	34	102	12
61	33	94	7
35	21	56	7
55	56	111	14
6	34	40	5
55	11	66	4
13	10	23	3
35	34	69	6
95	138	233	14
34	3	37	3
17	30	47	6
45	16	61	5
72	19	91	12
18	11	29	5
55	47	102	11
7	-	7	2
20	199	219	5
13	12	25	1
1	0	1	1
5	1	6	1
0	0	0	0
1992	1634	3626	357

UYA STATE SUMMARY

(Volunteers Active as of June 30, 1972)

STATE	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS SERVING	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS
Alabama	40	1
Arizona	25	1
California	108	3
Colorado	25	1
District of Columbia	75	2
Idaho	20	1
Illinois	40	1
Kentucky	47	1
Maryland	25	1
Massachusetts	110	2
Missouri	29	1
Nebraska	59	1
New York	40	1
North Dakota	20	1
Ohio	48	1
Pennsylvania	17	1
Texas	32	1
Vermont	28	1
Washington	128	2
Wisconsin	24	1
TOTAL	940	25

RSVP STATE SUMMARY

STATE	GRANTS	VOLUNTEERS	
		ACTIVE	PROJECTED
Alabama	2	129	530
California	2	181	850
Indiana	2	26	200
Kansas	1	93	300
Mississippi	2	0	130
Missouri	1	0	250
Montana	1	0	180
New Hampshire	1	68	110
New Jersey	1	0	200
New York	4	63	2380
North Dakota	1	41	150
Ohio	2	197	675
Oklahoma	1	33	400
Oregon	1	277	450
Pennsylvania	1	155	200
Texas	1	0	400
Vermont	1	0	150
Virginia	1	77	200
Washington	2	200	600
Wyoming	1	0	100
TOTALS	29	1540	8455

FOSTER GRANDPARENTS STATE SUMMARY

STATE	GRANTEE	FOSTER GRANDPARENTS
Alabama	1	0
Alaska	1	0
Arizona	1	0
Arkansas	1	106
California	10	169
Colorado	1	67
Connecticut	3	234
Delaware	1	145
District of Columbia	0	0
Florida	7	225
Georgia	2	54
Hawaii	1	64
Idaho	1	0
Illinois	8	256
Indiana	4	47
Iowa	2	69
Kansas	2	47
Kentucky	2	76
Louisiana	2	91
Maine	1	0
Maryland	2	44
Massachusetts	3	85
Michigan	5	126
Minnesota	2	150
Mississippi	2	0
Missouri	5	120
Montana	1	80
Nebraska	1	0

STATE	GRANTEE	FOSTER GRANDPARENTS
Nevada	1	38
New Hampshire	1	55
New Jersey	2	277
New Mexico	1	73
New York	1	35
North Carolina	1	41
North Dakota	1	33
Ohio	3	119
Oklahoma	1	135
Oregon	2	92
Pennsylvania	3	303
Rhode Island	1	44
South Carolina	2	95
South Dakota	1	0
Tennessee	1	51
Texas	5	314
Utah	2	116
Vermont	1	50
Virginia	0	0
Washington	1	195
West Virginia	2	158
Wisconsin	1	175
Wyoming	0	0
Puerto Rico	2	109
Virgin Islands	0	0
Guam	0	0
American Samoa	0	0
Other	0	0
TOTALS	133	4763

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SCORE/ACE STATE SUMMARY

STATE	SCORE CHAPTERS	VOLUNTEERS SCORE	VOLUNTEERS ACE
Alabama	3	37	8
Alaska	0	0	27
Arizona	2	78	57
Arkansas	1	30	112
California	7	98	329
Colorado	5	59	89
Connecticut	5	61	23
Delaware	1	5	0
District Of Columbia	1	41	54
Florida	16	328	60
Georgia	5	53	94
Hawaii	1	26	22
Idaho	1	46**	34
Illinois	2	93**	35
Indiana	5	55**	11
Iowa	7	131	119
Kansas	2	46	28
Kentucky	3	31	37
Louisiana	2	52	29
Maine	0	19	16
Maryland	1	30	17
Massachusetts	6	165	28
Michigan	2	78	20
Minnesota	1	85	59
Mississippi	1	13	25
Missouri	5	91	71
Montana	4	29	25
Nebraska	6	55	30

*D.C. includes Montgomery, Prince Georges Counties in Maryland Arlington, Fairfax Counties and City of Alexandria in Virginia

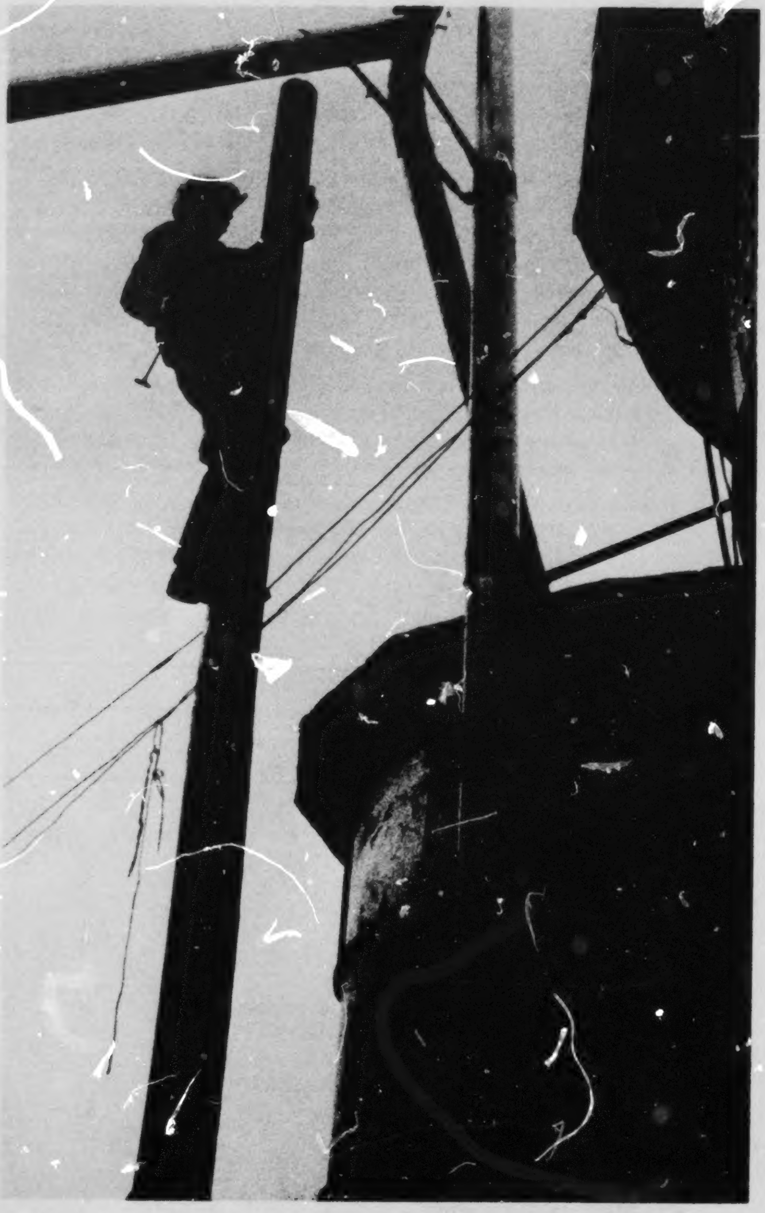
**Score Volunteers State Total includes "At Large" Members

STATE	SCORE CHAPTERS	VOLUNTEERS	
		SCORE	ACE
Nevada	1	4	0
New Hampshire	3	61	36
New Jersey	9	69	90
New Mexico	1	34	16
New York	10	254	31
North Carolina	6	76	17
North Dakota	0	0	46
Ohio	8	142	190
Oklahoma	2	28**	8
Oregon	1	93**	15
Pennsylvania	10	107**	84
Rhode Island	1	39	85
South Carolina	2	21	5
South Dakota	3	56	23
Tennessee	3	51	12
Texas	14	230	177
Utah	2	25	22
Vermont	0	8**	60
Virginia	6	50**	100
Washington	3	184**	36
West Virginia	3	11	12
Wisconsin	1	73	17
Wyoming	1	0	18
Puerto Rico	0	11	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTALS	185	4173	2463

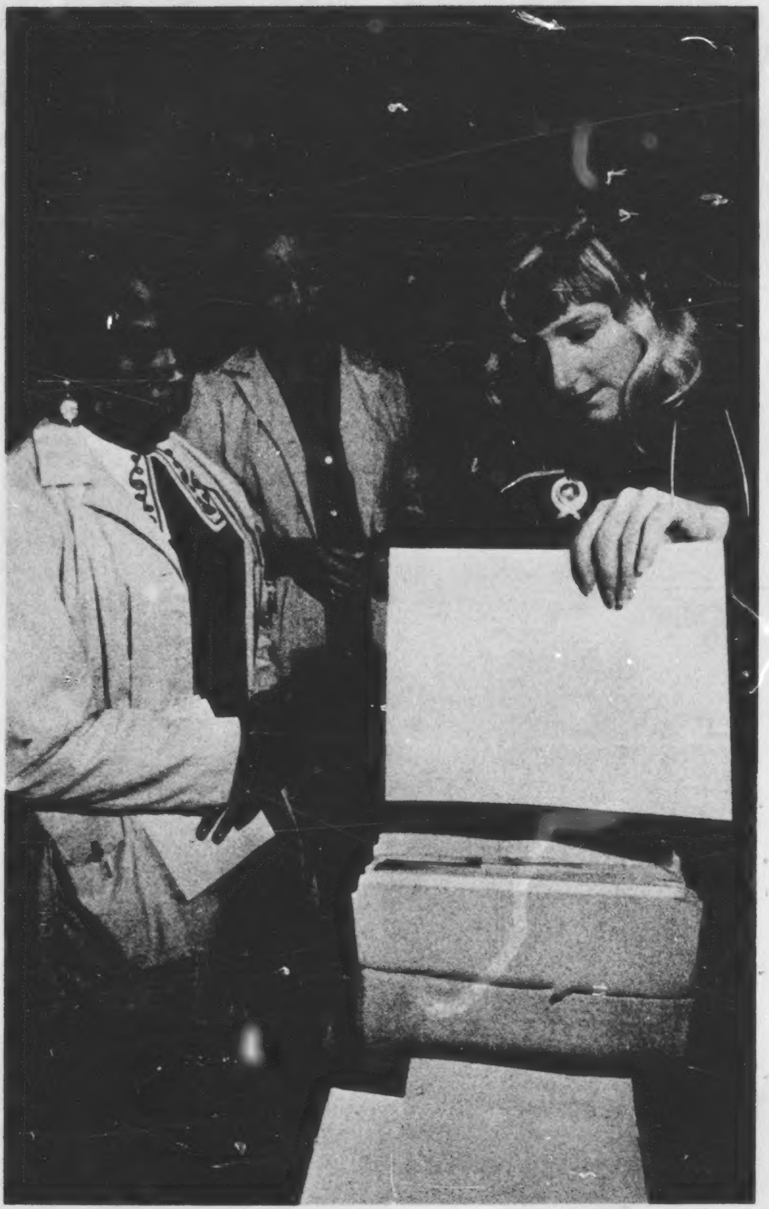
The Pima County Adult Basic Education program at the San Xavier outpost of the Papago Indian reservation south of Tucson, Arizona is aided by VISTA volunteers.

VISTA lawyers discuss their pre-trial release work in Madison, Alabama.

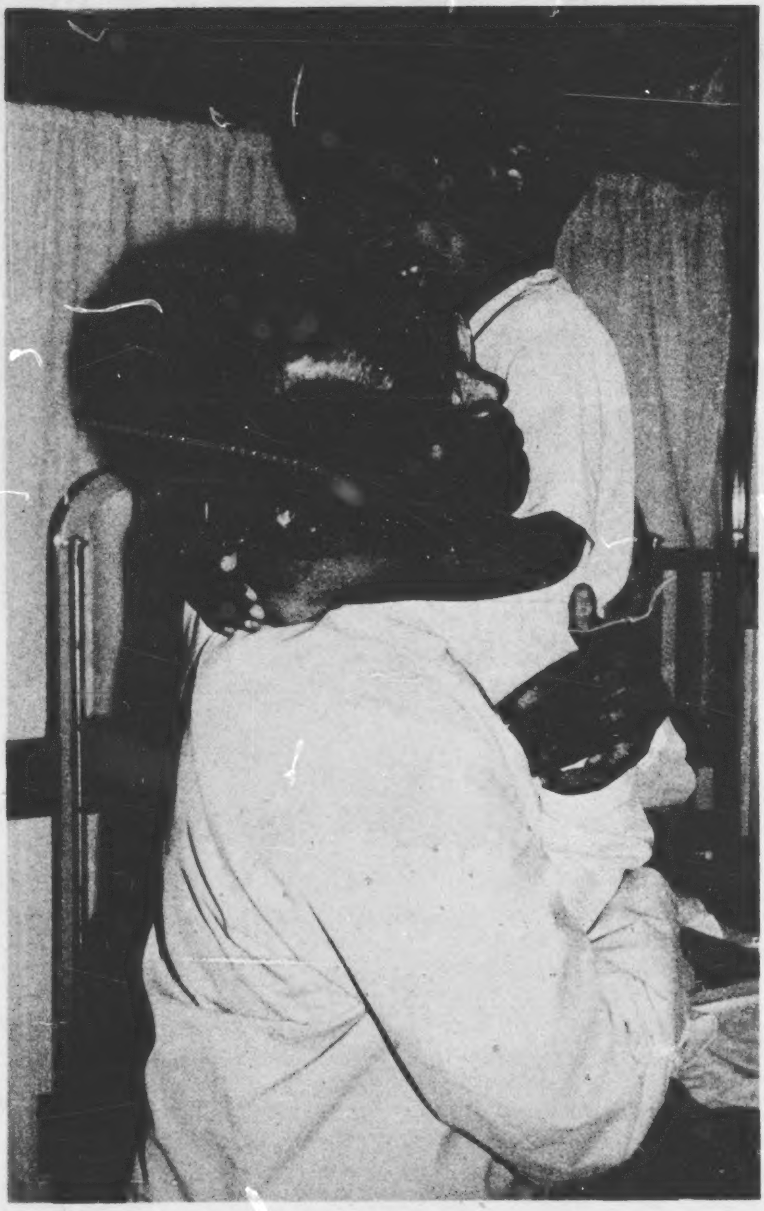
In New York, this RSVP volunteer tutors in English.



In Williamsburg, Kentucky, the Frakes Feeder Pig Co-op water tower is inspected by a VISTA volunteer.



Training medical para-professionals and organizing clinic record keeping procedures is the work of these VISTA volunteers in Arkansas.



The one-to-one relationship of a Foster Grandparent and child has produced rewarding results for both.

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ACTION

PEACE CORPS	
VISTA	VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA
FGP	FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM
RSVP	RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
SCORE	SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES
ACE	ACTIVE CORPS OF EXECUTIVES
UYA	UNIVERSITY YEAR FOR ACTION